National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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National Anti-Slavery Standard.

BEFORE THE RIOT.

THE GREAT UNION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 1866.

By far the largest and most enthusiastic meeting which has assembled in New Orleans for many years met last night at the Mechanics' Institute or State House. The meeting was composed of "citizens who are in favor of universal suffrage, of the reconstruction policy of Congress, and of amending the Constitution of the States to give *equal rights to all*, without distinction of race or color."

Long before the time announced for opening the meeting, the large Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a large and anxious crowd assembled in the street, in front of the State House, where a stand was erected and a separate meeting subsequently organized. The inside meeting was called to order by Judge Heistand, United States Commissioner, who nominated ex-Gov. Hahn as Chairman. Vice-Presidents, composed of prominent Union men from all the districts and parishes in the State, were elected. The resolutions, which I have already sent you, indorse Congress, demand universal suffrage, approve Gov. Wells, hold President Johnson to his word that "treason must be made odious," and heartily accord in the movement for a National Convention of loyal men.

Gov. Hahn, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Although it is not my province to address you on this occasion, I cannot resist the temptation to express to you my appreciation of the honor which I feel in being called to preside over this meeting. The days of the slave oligarchy, of Confederate provost-marshals, when colored men could not come together to deliberate over public affairs has, thank God, ceased to exist. (Applause.) As President Lincoln and the Union army were unable to restore the Union until the colored men came to their aid, so the Union men of this State feel that they cannot maintain the principles of union of the States without the aid of the patriotic colored men. (Applause.) I remember the day when the teacher of a colored school in this city was ruthlessly arrested and died in prison on a charge of being an Abolitionist, and every time I pass that old church where he used to teach, I feel that there are men still living who have the spirit that animated him. (Applause.) The cause which we are here to-night inaugurating in Louisiana is a great and holy cause, and the rebels are trembling in their shoes in consequence. They are realizing the fact that this is a country to be ruled by loyal men, both white and black. There was a time when the term "Abolitionist" was considered as a shame; but I stand before you to-night, raised and educated as I have been in the South, and tell you that I glory in being an Abolitionist and a Radical. (Applause.) When I went to Washington last Fall, my Union friends in Louisiana did not come up to the mark of universal suffrage; but when I came back a few months later, the outrages which had been heaped upon them by the rebel government here had brought them to the mark, and now no man can justly claim to be a Union man unless he favors universal suffrage. One of the greatest arguments used against the right of suffrage to the colored people, by the Copperheads in the North, is that if you were allowed to vote, you will be controlled by the planters and old slaveholders. (Cries of "Never.") I did not ask you that question, for I know that you would not be controlled by them. As they failed in thinking you would fight for them, so they will fail in supposing you will vote for them. The question is not this alone, but whether you will be allowed to hold office as white men do; I say you are entitled to this right, and I would rather every office in the State was in the hands of colored men than in the hands of unrepentant rebels. (Applause.) It is to you that the loyal men of the South must look, and when you separate to-night make up your minds from this day forward, you are as good as any white man in the State. (Great cheering.)

Col. A. P. Field next addressed the meeting in substance as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This meeting is called to indorse the right of universal suffrage, to be extended by the Convention to all who have been made citizens, and to indorse the re-assembling of the Convention of 1864. Congress was not satisfied with the results accomplished by the Convention when it last assembled, because it withheld from you the right of suffrage, and therefore it meets again, to conform to the wishes of Congress in that respect. The people here, who say they "accept the situation," have gone from one step to another, until at last they claim the right of being elected to the very offices they vacated when they commenced this war. But these men ought to tarry awhile at Jericho until their beards grow out. We want to do exactly what Tennessee has done. These men have no claim to rule you at all. They tell you even now, that what they have done they think is right, and would do it again if there was a chance. Why should not Louisiana, like North Carolina, and Tennessee and New York, allow suffrage to the colored people on the property basis? I say it should be done. But you must be patient and firm. The people will become better informed from time to time, and where you have now 5,000 white men in this city to advocate your rights for suffrage, you will soon have 20,000. You do not want to fight for it, but you will have it sooner or later. The Convention of 1864 assembles next Monday in this hall, and they will triumph without revolution. When they meet, that boon you have long expected will be given to you, and when you enjoy it, exercise it in a manner becoming free and loyal citizens of the United States. I say, in conclusion, let us join in three cheers for Gov. Wells and the Convention of 1864! (Great cheering.)

The Hon. Rufus Waples next addressed the meeting, reviewing the policy of Congress and the President as follows: Congress recognizes the right for the people, in their primitive capacity, in those States destroyed by the rebels, to make their own organic law, and submit it to Congress, and leave it for Congress to decide whether it be consistent with the organic law of the republic. The President's policy seeks not to leave this matter to the people in their primitive capacity, but to ignore the questions of the war, and ignore the fact that the State organizations have been destroyed by eleven of the States who took up arms against the government. In other words, Congress holds that the States are now as they have been during the last four years, and that it requires those people to make their contributions anew, before they can rejoin their proper relation. The President says all these States have a right to send their Senators and Representatives to Congress as before. If this were true they might have sent them during the war as well as now. The rebels claim in effect that there has been no war. But let them look around at the desolation they have caused, and they will see their mistake. All loyal men indorse the policy of Congress. It ill becomes the chivalrous men of the South, as they call themselves, to talk of the injustice administered to them by the government which they tried to destroy. If they do not like the government, let them go to Brazil or Mexico. They say they were overpowered. Have they just found out that in this country the prime principle is that the majority shall rule? At the ballot-box in 1860, they found the majority could rule, and then they took it into their heads that although the majority could outvote them, that the minority could whip the majority. But I suppose their statement, which they have always made, that they would die in the last ditch, has come to pass. I suppose they are all dead now in the last ditch. Does that make them any better than the loyal black man who has fought for his country? I say take the whole masses of the colored people in Louisiana, and they are better educated than the rebels are—not in Latin and Greek—but in politics, and that is the necessary education required by a voter. You have learned two important lessons—to hate slavery and to abhor treason. Moral voters are more needed by the government now than intellectual voters. Congress and the Convention of 1864 both favor universal suffrage. We have now no Constitution in this State, and you are in your primitive capacity. Then you have already acquired the right of suffrage—you have not got to acquire it. But you are hindered in exercising it, and the object of the Convention is to remove these hindrances in conjunction with your friends at the North. The speaker concluded by paying tribute to the efforts made by Sumner, Phillips, and others, at the North in the cause of universal suffrage, and assuring his audience that their efforts would not be in vain, and that the great object before them would soon be accomplished.

The outside meeting was called to order by Mr. Judd, who nominated Judge Hawkins as chairman. After the reading and adoption of the resolution heretofore alluded to, and the delivery of an elaborate speech by Judge Hawkins, the chairman, the Hon. John Henderson was introduced and spoke at considerable length, alluding in complimentary terms to Gen. Lee, and declaring that after the constitutional amendments were adopted, he would be one of the first to ask a full pardon, and become endowed with all the powers of a reconstructed citizen. Bad as it was to be a rebel in war, he regarded it as much worse to be a rebel in peace. The Convention will meet. *He, as a member, wanted no arms. He had the arms of the State and the arms of the military authorities. The Convention and the Constitution had been supported by two Presidents, and by the army and navy.*

Judge Heistand spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The decree of God has gone forth, that there shall be universal freedom and universal suffrage throughout the South. The men who got up this war effected emancipation, and by the course which they are now pursuing they will be forced to yield universal suffrage.

He spoke of the Convention, and said in substance that if the Executive of the State needed anything to enforce the law, that power was here. The great power of American citizenship is in obeying the laws.

He asked whether there was any justice in allowing 25,000 to have all the political power and do all the voting for 60,000 men in the State? Congress is abused for not admitting the representatives from the South by the mass of those who have but recently returned from fighting against that very government in which they claim a representation. They have the modesty to say: "We'll do all the voting—you'll do all the working."

The Rev. Mr. Horton held up an advertisement of an Accident Insurance Company with Gen. Johnston at its head, and hence he thought they were all safe here. He alluded to the scene in Boston, when Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave, was marched down State st. surrounded by a cordon of bayonets, to be carried back into slavery, and regarded the present scene as a contrast. We are here to-night as preliminary to re-convoking the Convention of 1864 and 1866. To-night the speaker had rather shake hands with the vilest gambler in town than with one of the unrepentant divines who espouse the rebel cause. You who are here have got to demand your rights, and you will secure them. Look at the old flag—the stars are all there, and more are coming. After having met an honorable defeat, they who fought against the government come back and say, "We'll rule you yet!" (A Voice—"Did you ever fight?" Other voices from colored men in various directions—"I have!" "I have!")

Dr. Dostie closed the outside meeting by an eloquent speech, which was applauded to the echo, and the vast crowd, at his request, commenced forming, with those from the inside meeting, for the torch-light procession, which was one of the grandest and most enthusiastic displays of the kind which has ever taken place in this city. At least 5,000 loyal disfranchised citizens formed in compact columns, and with bright torches, to the sound of loyal music, marched down Canal st., making their air resound with cheer upon cheer for universal suffrage, Congress, and the Convention which is about to assemble to give them suffrage.

The steady march and stalwart forms of those composing the procession afforded unmistakable evidence that they had battled for the Union, and were determined, if necessary, to fight again for the right of suffrage, without which their freedom is but an empty sound.

Arriving at the statue of Henry Clay, the procession halted for a moment, and after cheering that illustrious statesman, resumed its march past the St. Charles Hotel and the different newspaper offices, all the way filling the air with what the rebel press is pleased to term their "yells and cheers of defiance."

Such a sight New Orleans never before witnessed. No wonder many a rebel grew pale as he saw that compact body of resolute men, and witnessed the blaze of enthusiasm and manly determination which it manifested to right the wrongs under which they are suffering. Arriving at the City Hall, Dr. Dostie mounted the steps and addressed them in a few words, which were frequently interrupted by the wildest cheers. He congratulated them on the immense success of the meeting, and complimented them for their quiet and orderly behavior, advising them to retire quietly to their homes; but if they were insulted and knocked down by any one, to promptly resent the injury, and thereby assert their manhood.

INCIDENTS ATTENDING THE PROCESSION.

While the procession was passing the corner of Dauphene street, a white loyal, reconstructed citizen commenced cheering for "Jeff. Davis." This act of hostility was not noticed by the loyal blacks; but, when he had the temerity to knock one of their number down, who was walking in the procession, the reconstructed was promptly chastised, in a manner which he is likely to recollect for some time to come.

After the procession had dispersed, and as some colored men were passing down Perdido street, they were insulted and attacked by some rowdy whites. The colored men defended themselves, and there was a free fight, in which both parties suffered severely. Pistols were freely used on both sides, and some sixty or seventy shots are said to have been fired. Eight colored men were arrested by the rebel police, who allowed no opportunity to pass for glutting their hatred of the "nigger."

Among the officers of the meeting I noted the following names, which, if you know anything of the public men of this community, will help to show you the interest which the Free State cause has awakened. Mr. Charles Izard led a long list of Vice-Presidents from the First District; Judge G. Duplantier headed the Second; R. F. Dannoy, the Third, which was likewise represented by the Hon. Jno. Letten, Lawrence O'Donnell, C. B. Dupleissis, and others; the Hon. S. M. Todd and H. T. Vennard the Fourth; the Hon. J. E. Schaffer, Judge Pennet, and Capt. Hempstead took part for Carrolton, and S. B. Breckinridge, John O'Connor, and a dozen more for East Baton Rouge. The speakers were Judge Hawkins, Ex-Gov. Hahn, Judge Heistand, Mr. Judd, the Rev. Mr. Horton, Col. A. P. Field, Rufus Waples, and Dr. A. P. Dostie. The speeches as given in the New Orleans dailies are not very exact, but show the genuine radical tone which pervades the progressive men of New Orleans.

GOV. WELLS'S PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Wells has issued his proclamation recalling the Free State Convention of 1864. Its terms are as follows:

Whereas, R. K. Howell, President pro. tem. of the Convention for the Revision and Amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana, has issued an order re-convoking the said Convention, to meet in the city of New Orleans on the 30th day of July inst., and

Whereas, In the same document, and in conformity to a resolution of that body, he has called on the Governor of the State to issue writs of election for delegates to said Convention in all parishes not represented therein:

Now, therefore, I, J. Madison Wells, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, commanding that an election be held on Monday, the 3d day of September, 1866, by the qualified voters, for delegates to the aforesaid Convention, as follows:

Parish of Bienville, two delegates; Bossier, one; Caddo, two; Calcasieu, two; Caldwell, one; Carroll, two; Claiborne, four; Catahoula, three; De Soto, two; Franklin, one; West Feliciana, one; Jackson, two; Lafayette, two; Livingston, one; Morehouse, two; Natchitoches, three; Ouachita, one; Point Coupee, two; Sabine, two; St. Helena, one; St. Landry, four; St. Martin, two; St. Tammany, one; Tensas, one; Union, three; Washington, one; Winn, two.

And I do further command all Sheriffs, Commissioners of Elections and other officers therein concerned, to hold the said election as herein ordered, the proceedings to be conducted according to law, and no person will have the right to vote, unless he has restored his citizenship by having taken the oath, before competent authority, as prescribed in the Amnesty Proclamation of the President of the United States, either of January 1, 1864, or May 29, 1865.

All persons excluded from general amnesty by being embraced in any of the articles of exception contained therein, will not be allowed to vote, unless specially pardoned by the President.

Prompt returns will be made of said election to the Secretary of State—for all of which this proclamation, without further notice, will serve as authority.

Given under my hand, at the city of New Orleans, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-first. J. MADISON WELLS.

Attest: N. C. SNETHEN,
A true copy. Private Secretary.

OUTRAGES ON THE COLORED PEOPLE—SHOT-GUNS AND REVOLVERS USED.

I inclose you an account of some of the most recent manifestations of the terrorism and brutality practiced toward our colored citizens:

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—Judge HEISTAND presiding.

The United States against Daniel Cooper and others.

The above-entitled case came up before the Commissioners yesterday at the rooms of the United States District Court. The case is based upon an affidavit made before the Commissioner by Grace Owens, a colored woman, and a resident of Madisonville, La. The charge in the affidavit is, "that while she and her husband were in peaceable and quiet possession of the place occupied by her in Madisonville, a party of men, consisting of Daniel Cooper, Theodore Gillespie, Henry Stone, Charles Braddon, F. Stone Tony, and others, on or about the 9th day of June, 1866, came to the house, and, with shot-guns and revolvers, made an assault upon Ben. Owens, her husband; that Cooper placed a loaded pistol at the head of deponent's husband and threatened to blow out his brains; that the others of the parties above mentioned broke into deponent's house with force and arms, and in a riotous manner ransacked the house contrary to the remonstrances of deponent and her husband; that after said offences had been committed, deponent applied to the Sheriff and District-Attorney of the parish of St. Tammany for redress for the offences committed, and deponent was informed that nothing could be done in the premises to protect them in their rights as citizens of the United States."

Under the above affidavit a warrant was issued by the Commissioner, and one of the parties, Theodore Gillespie, was arrested and brought before the Commissioner yesterday, on a charge of being an accessory, and aiding in the assault.

TESTIMONY.

Grace Owen (colored) sworn—I live in Madisonville; have known the accused (Gillespie) many years. One Sunday night in the latter part of June last, accused came to my house about twelve or one o'clock, and knocked at the door and said, "Grace, open the door." I got up to open the door, when Cooper burst it open and came in, and commenced cursing my husband, and drew a revolver and said, "You damned black son of a b—h, why didn't you open the door when I first knocked?" Gillespie came into the house at the same time and searched through the house; they remained there half an hour; they said they were looking for a man that had shot one Tony; there were not then, nor had there been previously, any such man on the premises. Cooper said he would just as soon kill half a dozen niggers as to live; they did not otherwise assault me.

Cross-examination—Cooper pointed the revolver at my husband, and said if he found Charley, he would blow his d—d brains out.

George W. F. John (colored) sworn—I live in Madisonville. On a Sunday night (I cannot recollect the date), Cooper, Gillespie and Tony came to my house about one o'clock, and said they were looking for a man named Charley, who had shot Tony. I was in bed when they came there. They came into my house and searched it, and when they got through, Tony said that if Charley was found on my premises, I would be the sufferer. I told them I knew nothing of the man they were looking for, and then Cooper pointed a revolver at me, and told me to go into my house and shut the door; that if he heard another word from me, he would blow my d—d brains out. Gillespie and the others only broke into the house. Gillespie was the one who ordered the door to be opened. I knew him by his voice.

Cross-examination—None of the party were officers, and none had any warrant to search my house. I have been to the Sheriff, and he told me nothing could be done in the matter.

The Commissioner, on hearing the above, held the defendant, Gillespie, to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, to appear before the U. S. District Court, at its next session in October.

TESTIMONY OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

GOV. WELLS, of Louisiana, has issued an address commencing as follows:

To the Loyal People of Louisiana:

The bloody tragedy enacted in the city of New Orleans, on the 30th of July, 1866, in which more than three hundred citizens were killed or wounded, has, to the credit of humanity, created profound sympathy in the breast of every man throughout the length and breadth of the land. The remote and immediate cause of this outrage demands a thorough investigation and explanation, and as chief-magistrate of the State, I feel a solemn duty resting on me to give a plain, unvarnished statement of its origin and progress.

A portion of the address is largely composed of a historical review of political events in Louisiana during the last two years, which is irrelevant to the main question. The conclusion of the document, containing the Governor's testimony on the recent horrors, is given below:

THE RIOT A PRECONCERTED PLOT.

The scenes of the 30th of July were confidently predicted in case the Convention met. They were the result of the letter of Mayor Monroe to Gen. Baird. Accompanying this communication is proof that it was the determination, if every other means failed, to resort to force. Everything was arranged on Sunday preparatory to this purpose. The police received their orders, and on Monday morning they were in large numbers at the corner of Canal and Dryades street, each having one or more revolvers on his person. Why were they there except to commit violence? Among all that is charged against the speakers at Friday night's meeting, they can cite nothing more than that the blacks should come armed to defend the convention in case the members were attacked. Admitting they were assembled for that purpose, what occasion was there for alarm, unless it was meditated to assault the convention? The inference is irresistible; for the massing of the police was designed to break up the convention. For this purpose a beginning was necessary and opportunity sought for. This soon occurred by the arrival of a procession of blacks with music, on their way to the place of meeting of the convention. When this procession entered the street, crowded with policemen and citizens, at the corner of Canal and Dryades street, it was received with insults and jeers, which brought on a collision. A shot was fired, but the affair ended in nothing serious.

The next act of violence was the arrest of a colored man by a policeman in front of the Institute; but for what offence I am unable to say. The crowd of colored persons assembled naturally became excited on this occasion, the same as a body of white men under the same circumstances. Some of the crowd took the side of the policemen, and others of that of the prisoner.

Brickbats were then thrown, and a shot fired, the testimony going to show that it was done by one of the colored crowd. It was answered by several shots from the crowd of policemen at the corner, and followed up by rapid firing by the crowd of blacks, who returned the fire as fast as they could; but being overpowered they were driven from the street, and took shelter in the Mechanics' Institute.

If the object of the police was simply to preserve the public peace, why did not they, after the men had taken refuge, retire to their original positions at the corner of the street, which effectually cut off egress from the front, and placing a guard to watch the rear of the building, await the arrival of the military, who were known to be on their way? Their only reason for their course is, it did not suit their purpose. They accordingly advanced on the front of the building and besieged it on all sides. Every negro who attempted to escape was murdered. Crowning the climax of these murderous and bloody acts, it is well known that when the white flag was hung out as a token of surrender, the police arrested the members of the convention and other white citizens, and brought them into the streets where the most prominent of those holding Union sentiments were shot, stabbed and beaten, while in custody, and in the presence of the entire police of the city. Why did not the Mayor, or his chief of police, station a guard at the door and forbid any person from entering, and then await the arrival of the military? By this means the last and most deliberate and horrible phase of this bloody tragedy would have been avoided. It is also notorious that the police failed to arrest, or attempt to arrest, any one of the riotous citizens who, according to their oft-repeated statements, were continually attacking, wounding and killing persons who had surrendered and were in their custody.

I think I have fully shown that it was the design of those opposed to the convention to break it up by force. The inference to be drawn from the letter of the Mayor is, that such a course was resolved upon; and the massing of the police, and their willingness to rush into the fight, I think fully establishes the fact that the cause of this exhibition of violence and mob law must be traced further back. It is the embers of the fire of the rebellious feeling which plunged this country into a desolating civil war, and the flame is not yet extinguished in the breasts of the former slaveholding aristocracy.

Having failed in their first attempt to destroy the government, they seek to retain political power by the same spirit of political violence by which their chiefs had sustained their supremacy before the war.

My deliberate conclusion is, that if the military forces be withdrawn the lives of the Union men who proved themselves conspicuous in maintaining their allegiance will not be safe.

The ultimate security, both of the government and Union men of the South, depend, in my opinion, on the ratification of the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress and the enfranchisement of the loyal black man as he becomes educated and qualified for that important privilege.

If the advocacy of these measures identifies me with the Radical party in opposition to the President, I must accept the situation. Besides, I can't change my position in respect to my feelings—I deem it necessary to preserve and perpetuate the Union. J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

THE ADMINISTRATION PRESS ON THE RIOT.

THE subjoined specimen extracts from the Northern official organ of the rebellion of 1861 are among the most suggestive comments extant on the rebellion of 1866. Much wisdom for the future may be drawn from them:

From the N. Y. News.

TROUBLE EXPECTED BEFOREHAND.

July 30.—But for the aid and countenance given to it by the Radical officials, the movement in Louisiana would be too contemptible to require notice; but in its present shape and with its present backing it may lead to serious difficulties, and, perhaps, bloodshed. Already there are signs of trouble brewing in Louisiana over this Convention.

July 31.—The attempt of Gov. Wells of Louisiana to galvanize the corpse of the defunct Convention of 1864, has, as we anticipated, led to a fearful riot in New Orleans. The disturbance was not altogether unexpected, as the city is known to have been greatly excited during the last few days by the revolutionary conduct of a set of unprincipled agitators who are openly attempting to subvert the State government, with the presumed connivance of the United States military authorities; and this excitement has been greatly intensified by the violent and threatening conduct of the negroes, who are supposed to be acting under the inspiration of the revolutionists.

PREPARATION BY THE AUTHORITIES.

Aug. 7.—Fortunately, in view of the menace of a disturbance, the city authorities had strengthened and prepared the police force for the emergency; but if they had not been forewarned and forearmed, the result might have been a city in ashes, and its inhabitants slaughtering and slaughtered amid the ruins.

July 31.—The promptness and energy of Mayor Monroe, and the ready support given him by the citizens, have sufficed to restore order, and the telegraph reports the riot quelled and the city quiet.

Aug. 9.—It has been established beyond a doubt that the legitimate civil authorities of the city labored earnestly and in good faith to provide against the agencies that for several days preceding the riot were threatening a collision.

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From all reliable accounts, it appears that the civil authorities exhibited much foresight, prudence and wisdom throughout the whole proceeding. They had the sagacity to recognize the danger when it threatened, the discretion to seek to provide against it, and the nerve and vigor to meet it effectively when it burst upon them.

HOPES OF REBEL SUPREMACY.

Aug. 9.—The blow aimed by the Radicals at the peace of Louisiana recoils with force upon themselves. Their conspiracy has been defeated, its incendiary purpose exposed, and the sanguinary results are before the people, appealing, if not for retribution, at least for safeguard against a repetition for such revolutionary experiments.

THE PRESIDENT THE REBELS' RELIANCE.

Aug. 9.—Gen. Baird of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the negroes whom he has corrupted, are made to feel that the Federal government can protect, when it chooses, the white man as well as the black, the Southerner as well as the New Englander, and that the Constitution is again resuming its sway over all the land and all its people.

ATTEMPT TO SHIFT THE GUILT ON LOYALISTS.

Aug. 2.—The *Tribune* is surely a venerable patriarch. It sees an additional offspring born to it every two or three weeks. Within the last six months it has rejoiced in the birth of six of its peculiar bantlings. First it welcomed into this breathing world "Norfolk Riot," then "Augusta Outrage," then "Memphis Butchery," afterward "Charleston Riots," (twins,) and now its household is added to by the "little stranger" "New Orleans Massacre." Strangely enough, however, the *Tribune* weeps and groans at every addition to its family, and attempts to deny the parentage. But it won't do. Everybody knows the family earmarks, and in the case of the offspring cited above, there can be no doubt. Bitter as the thought may be, the *Tribune* must put up with its children. "Your own sons, Mr. Chuzzlewit—your own sons," you know!

Aug. 1.—The *Evening Post* valorously advises the Southern negroes to hit back when they are hit. But it is just such advice as this that induces the rioting that we have seen in New Orleans, Memphis and Charleston—with this difference, however, that the negroes hit *first*, and then try to do their best in the hitting line until they are brought down with the knife or the bullet.

Aug. 2.—The *Tribune*, *Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser* are wickedly endeavoring to make their more ignorant readers believe that those riots were a murderous and unprovoked assault by the lately rebellious portion of the inhabitants of New Orleans, upon unoffending and defenseless negroes, and their "loyal" white associates. The object of these journals in all this is as obvious as their conduct is reckless and shameless. It is to secure the triumph of their party by again inflaming the worst passions of their readers against the unfortunate people whom they have conquered, and outraged, and ruined, but still fear and hate.

Aug. 2.—To Gen. Baird, more than to any one man, is due the credit of having precipitated the bloody riot at New Orleans, and it was the President's rebuke of his action, that prevented the consequences from being even more disastrous than they were.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED FOR THE FUTURE—THE NEGRO TO BE KEPT DOWN AT ALL HAZARDS.

Aug. 7.—The Conventionists, in placing themselves under the protection of a band of negroes organized and armed for the occasion, committed an act of imprudence and insolence that in any city would have provoked a popular demonstration of resentment. In Southern communities, where the black element is numerically formidable, the instincts of self-preservation forbid any toleration of armed organizations of the inferior race, and the spectacle of an army of infuriated freedmen parading the streets with clubs and revolvers, as the avowed partisans of a revolutionary conspiracy, is one that must inevitably lead to riot and bloodshed. * * * * * *

Aug. 2.—For the bloody work that followed, we cannot but express our regret. But there were elements at work which rendered the collision almost inevitable. There was that baleful spectacle, so hateful to the eyes of Southern men, of negroes armed with the motley weapons of Wat Tyler's followers parading the streets with the insolent word, and the more insolent intent. There were the fierce impulses of a proud people who have not understood yet the Northern idea of the equality of the negro race—and that race their former slaves. And what more likely than that the insolence of the negro, and the moral provocation afforded by his armed gathering on that day, of all days, should have been met with the tornado that sprang from the rage of men of the superior race, vexed at the attempt to deprive them of their birthright?

Aug. 3.—The Radicals are tampering with our negro populations with the fell design of inciting them to deeds of lawlessness and violence. Everything in the antecedents and in the present action of this desperate faction suggests the horrible suspicion of an attempt to precipitate a war of races. If the people will reflect upon the terrible consequences of an uprising of the negro population of the South, they will lose no time in taking measures to avert such a calamity.

Aug. 7.—When faction seeks to convert an ignorant and irresponsible race, just loose from the discipline of servitude, into instruments of incendiarism and revolution, it is time, in the interests of the freedmen, and in the interests of peace and safety, for the voice of the people to be heard, not simply in rebuke, not only in remonstrance, but in command that brooks no parley or resistance. The political supremacy must be wrested from the hands that have so abused it.

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FEELING AT THE SOUTH.

MR. ANSON ATWOOD of Troy—known to us as an intelligent and candid citizen—has made two prolonged business visits to Southern Louisiana since the close of the war. He thus reports of them through the Troy *Times*:

It was during last November and December that he journeyed to, tarried in, and returned from, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana. He had many opportunities to ascertain the sentiments of the Southern people, and had many conversations with officers and privates of the late rebel army. He came back from his first visit a first-class Johnson man—the 22d of February speech being then a thing of the future—and expressed the opinion that the South, with but few individual exceptions, was for the old Union, and that the people were willing to abide by the results of the war in good faith, viz.: the abolition of slavery, the recognition of the blacks as citizens, and the overthrow of the Southern doctrine of State Rights. The officers and men of the rebel army spoke in apologetic terms of their course—they said the rebellion was the work of politicians and they were forced into it. Little disposition was manifested to object to any conditions of reconstruction that Congress might prescribe.

Six months passed; the 22d of February speech was in the meantime made; the vetoes registered. Mr. Atwood went over the same ground, met and conversed with the same individuals and classes again. He has recently returned, and informs us that we could hardly imagine the change that has come over the spirit of Southern dreams. He found that the men of the rebel army who had apologized for their rebellious course now gloried in their treason as a badge of distinction. They claimed that they were entitled to, and that they could get, through the feeling at home, and by the favor of the President and the sympathizing Northern Democracy, all the offices to be bestowed, local and national. Last Autumn Northern men and capital were desired as a means of Southern resurrection; now these men are scoffed at and persecuted, and their capital filched from them by means oftener foul and murderous than fair. Southern men who did not take a part in the war were tabooed as Southern Yankees. Every man who served in the Union army, as officer or private, is ejected from society as having belonged to the "nigger army."

Mr. Atwood informs us that he met with prominent men South, who, in a confidential way, expressed their regret at this state of things. They confessed that it was operating disastrously upon the South, by driving back Northern men and capital, and that the only safe way for Northern men to operate was to combine and purchase districts of country and colonize them in sufficient force to afford mutual protection. Mr. Price, the great stage proprietor and mail contractor of Louisiana and Texas, is promoting one of these enterprises. Confederate officers and soldiers are often found to be far less implacable in their hostility to the North than "the stay-at-homes," who probably feel under a necessity to ventilate an extra amount of bitterness in consequence of their failure to take some Yankee scalps. Not unfrequently you see men of the rebel and Union armies, scarred veterans, associated in mercantile and other business, but there is a general understanding among the people that they will not trade with Northern merchants. The more forgiving of the rebels told Mr. Atwood, "we shall be glad to see you here again if you are not a Radical, we are all Johnson men, and want no Radicals down this way." Any one suspected of Radicalism beyond the protection of Union troops, finds the country "unhealthy" for him, and is compelled to leave. Union men who never were in the North say that as a result of "my policy," backed by Copperhead support, they must also make their exit. That just so long as the impression prevails that with the aid of Johnson and the Northern Democracy the South may deal the Union conditions of reconstruction, Unionism is to be persecuted and trampled under foot.

REBEL FEELING IN FLORIDA.—A correspondent in Florida writes the N. Y. *Tribune* the following:

A large number of Union men in Florida, who were conscripted and forced into the rebel service, escaped to the Federal lines the first opportunity, and some joined the Federal army and fought bravely for their country during the remainder of the war. These men are now called *deserters*, and every contumely is heaped upon them. The feeling of the rebels toward this class of men may be judged by the following slip which I cut from the Fernandina *Courier*:

"The authorities in Washington have decided that deserters from the Confederates during the war, who enlisted in the Union army, are not entitled to bounties."—*Exchange.*

To which the *Courier* responds:

"A wise decree, most noble judges. Legislation is required to provide such characters with appropriate awards. Instead of bounties they should have—*gibbets!*"

And that is the promotion they would give to Andrew Johnson, if he were a private individual and they had the power.

NEBRASKA.—Ben Wade made a gallant fight for Nebraska to-day, and succeeded admirably. Anything short of his bull-dog tenacity would have failed under the opposition which came from Mr. Sumner on one side and the Democratic Senators on the other. Mr. Sumner objected to the admission of Nebraska because her Constitution restricts suffrage to white citizens, and Mr. Hendricks and his party objected because the Senators elect from the new State are stanch Republicans. Mr. Wade fought both wings of the opposition with stubbornness and persistency, and came out of the contest with a vote of 24 to 16 for his bill. In the course of the debate he declared himself as great an enemy of partial suffrage as Mr. Sumner could be, but he believed that question would work its own favorable solution in a few years without the interference of Congress, and he was not at all alarmed at the word "white" in the new State Constitution. The intention is to get the bill through the House as speedily as possible. No doubt the President will veto it, but Wade is not the man to be scared at an every day occurrence. Mr. Fowler of Tennessee voted with the friends of the new State on every motion.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GEN. BUTLER ON RECONSTRUCTION.

THE following is a portion of a speech delivered by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, several days ago, at Lynn, Mass., in compliance with an invitation from the citizens of that town:

Was there no punishment for all the crimes of the rebellion? Booth only did what they had all been trying to do for four years! A President, under the Constitution, came into power, and I stood by his side on the steps of the Capitol when he said, "Traitors shall be punished and treason made odious." At that time Gen. Sherman was making extraordinary terms with the rebels—terms entirely satisfactory to Jefferson Davis and his cabinet. You will remember that those terms were not accepted by the President, and Gen. Grant was sent to make the conditions of the surrender, such as the government would agree to. The President said then what I say now—*traitors must be punished.* Let not any enemy of mine say I am bloodthirsty. Blood enough has been spilt already. We should punish the great military traitor of the country—he who deserted his post of duty in the U. S. Army, and took command of the rebel forces. No matter if he cried when he did it—that was an evidence that he realized his awful guilt. Great villains often weep when about to commit atrocious crimes! And the great civil traitor, too, should pay the penalty of his crimes. Not that these traitors were worse than others—and yet there cannot be a greater traitor than Robert E. Lee!—but they are representative men, and I would have punished them as such. Then I would have said to the others who have sinned deeply, "If you will leave the country within sixty days, and never show your heads here again, you can go!" Then should the great mass of Southern traitors have tilled the land in peace, and repaired their wasted fortunes, but I would never allow them to make laws for a free people! And then the country would have been at peace. Let no man say they would not have subscribed to any terms when the people cried for vengeance on them, for the murder of Lincoln. The President told them they must repudiate the public debt, take the test oath, and show *some signs* of repentance! If he could put these terms, he could have made right terms. There should have been some representative punishment, some representative banishment, and the rest should have been allowed to live without political power. Now what did happen? President Johnson, after having said what cheered every loyal heart, proceeded to pardon everybody that asked; *and some that didn't ask were pardoned through brokers, male and female.* The South began to act as if they had all their old rights, and did only what they chose to do. President Johnson should have said to Southern men, "Now enfranchise the colored race," and they would have done it—not for the love they have toward us, for they didn't love us before the war—do they love us since we whipped them? South Carolina adopted the amendment to the Constitution, but she did it under protest—did it because she was obliged to, and claims the right to undo the work when she has the power. And this is reconstruction. Thus things went on. And does the President now propose to make traitors odious? Yes, by sending them to Congress! Congress says these men are traitors, and cannot be admitted to seats. The President says, "You must let them in if they are loyal men." Supposing disloyal men elect a loyal man to represent them just for the sake of getting back and acquiring power in the government, should he be admitted? Supposing a loyal constituency should elect a man who proved a traitor, could he be refused admission? What is a member of Congress? He is the representative of a constituency. The constituency should be loyal, and then their representative should be received. Here the President and Congress cannot agree. Congress says, "No representative can be admitted until he is sent by a loyal people. We need further amendments to the Constitution to guard our liberties. Disfranchise leading rebels; let the representation be changed, so that you shall not represent the negro while he cannot vote; show that you are in earnest in your professions of loyalty—and you shall come back." And Congress was in earnest. Tennessee was admitted as soon as she disfranchised rebels, and by that means elected loyal men, although she did not do enough. *I am sorry Congress did not stand where your own representative stood, and demand that impartial suffrage should be given to the only true men of the South.* I have seen that the colored men are the only true men to the flag, and let my right hand forget her cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, before I consent to put these men under their rebel task-masters! I have seen them march up to the rebel rifle-pits, and die by hundreds for the old flag they loved. I have seen them dying upon the battle-field, with their eyes turned to heaven, imploring justice for their race; and amid these scenes I have sworn to protect them, and, so help me God, I will keep my oath! (Great applause.) The men who opposed us all through the war are now called together by the Vice-President that we elected, and the President that Booth made, and the Union party is to be divided, if possible. Mr. Montgomery Blair, the ablest man in the movement, says that if Democratic representatives enough can be elected in the North, by means of the Philadelphia Convention, to make a majority of Congress when added to the Southern sympathizers already there, and the Southern members elect and waiting for admission, the President will recognize them as the Congress of the United States. Then we shall have a government precisely as the rebels want it. The Southern members left their seats at the commencement of the war, to break up the government by force of arms. In this attempt they were defeated, and now they propose to come back and dissolve the Union by diplomacy. When this happens what will the Seven-Thirty bonds of the capitalist be worth? I am no alarmist, but this is the programme, and if Mr. Johnson's policy is right, why shouldn't he carry it out? And how is this to be met? I don't know what the remedy would be if the President should declare a lot of Southern traitors to be the Congress of the United States, but I think the rising at Fort Sumter was not a circumstance to what we should see! (Applause.) But the loyal men of Congress must be sustained. We must elect such men as we have now, and we shall again be in a condition to dictate terms. If they see that we are determined not to allow our brothers' blood to sink into the ground unheeded, they will come to terms. We must fight it out at the polls, in electing the next Congress, and if we beat them again we will say, "*Equal rights to all men.*" We are opposed by the same men who opposed the war, and we must see to it that the nation is again united, and that the South is represented, not by reconstructed rebels, but by loyal men, and then we shall have harmony, peace and prosperity. While I have pointed out these dangers I have no fears for the future. The loyal men of the North are alive to these things, and will stand shoulder to shoulder, as they did in the war, which is not ended. It will yet be safe for a Union

written a letter endorsing the Philadelphia Convention. I wondered at it, and couldn't think of any reason till I saw that he was nominated as Minister to the Hague! I don't say that was the reason, but it is all the one I can see. A great struggle is coming. If we win, Liberty, Peace and Plenty will bless our land. If we lose, none but God knows the result. And none but a coward will fear to meet the issue when it comes!

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, July 27.

THE report of Mr. Boutwell to the House to-day on the subject of the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination of President Lincoln, was received here by telegraph to-night from Washington. The following is an abstract of it:

The committee submit a mass of testimony showing that the rebel authorities, under the direction of Davis, declined to give negro soldiers and their officers the treatment due to prisoners of war. It is shown that Kirby Smith objected to the capture of negroes in arms, and a letter from him to Gen. Dick Taylor is quoted, in which he says: "I have been officially informed that some of your troops have captured negroes in arms. I hope this may not be so, and that your subordinates in command of capturing parties may have recognized the propriety of giving no quarters to armed negroes and their officers." A message of Jefferson Davis is also quoted, in which he proposes that Union officers in command of negro troops shall, when captured, be dealt with as criminals engaged in inciting servile insurrection.

With regard to the maltreatment of Union prisoners generally, it is shown that Jefferson Davis declared the Union troops incendiaries and robbers, who had forfeited their claims to be treated as prisoners of war. A great mass of testimony is adduced to show that the prisoners were treated in accordance with the views of Davis as above set forth. The accounts cited are all of rebel origin, and how that the prisoners at the South were in a frightful condition. The facts were frequently brought to the notice of the Confederate authorities at Richmond, but without avail.

A letter from one Sabina Dismukes, dated at Statesbury, S. C., Oct. 12, 1864, to Jeff. Davis, says with regard to the sufferings of the prisoners at Florence: "If such things are allowed to continue, they will most surely draw down some awful judgment upon our country. It is a most horrible national sin that cannot go unpunished. If we cannot give food and shelter, for God's sake send them back to Yankee land; but don't starve the miserable creatures to death."

Accompanying the letter was an article from the *Sumter Watchman*, giving the details of a visit made by the writer to the prison at Florence. The account is a most horrible one. The prisoners are described as filthy, diseased, famished men, with no hope of relief except by death. All were in rags and barefooted, covered with vermin. While the reporter was there a rain-storm took place, and he describes the avidity with which the prisoners welcomed it—opening their mouths to catch the drops, while one would wash off another with his hands, and then receive from him the like kind offices.

A great mass of similar testimony is submitted, all going to show that Davis was fully aware of the condition of the prisoners.

Considerable space is devoted to the machinations of Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, Jacob Thompson and others in Canada during the war, and it is shown that a portion of the rebel secret service money was paid to one Hyams, who rendered services in conveying boxes of small-pox clothing to be sold in Washington. In connection with these matters a large number of documents are submitted. In all of the schemes it is shown that Davis was concerned, and the committee argue that the fact is a bar to the plea that he and his associates were incapable of the crime of assassination.

In further confirmation of this view, copies are given of letters from a foreigner named De Kalb, who proposed to blow up the Capitol at Washington when "Abe and his myrmidons and the Northern Congress members were assembled there." One of these letters is endorsed by Walker, the rebel Secretary of War. Another letter from one Puramore, states that he had found a means of disposing of the leading characters of the North in an underhanded manner bears the endorsement of Jefferson Davis himself. Another letter from one H. C. Durham, directly proposing the assassination of Seward, Lincoln, Greeley, Prentice, etc., written to Davis, and referred by him to the rebel Secretary of War is produced. The committee urge that these letters prove conclusively that Davis and his Cabinet knew that plots of assassination were on foot. Copious extracts from the testimony given at the trial of Payne, Mrs. Surratt, and their accomplices, are submitted, all tending to confirm that opinion. It is also stated that affidavits had been taken by the Judge Advocate General from several persons who swore that they were present at an interview between Surratt, Davis and Benjamin, further establishing the guilt of Davis; but on being brought before the committee, these parties retracted, but without giving any satisfactory reason for so doing.

The report closes with resolutions declaring that there is nothing to prevent the trial of Davis for treason—that it is the duty of the Executive to investigate the facts connected with the assassination.

GEN. BEECHER AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—A well-informed correspondent at Charleston criticises the course of Gen. James C. Beecher, in regard to the freedmen, and accuses him of many false statements and extreme mismanagement. In reply to Gen. Beecher's assertion that the freedmen would not make contracts, he says:

"Except from Sea-Island planters, Gen. Beecher and others of that ilk. I never heard the statement that the expectation of being fed by the government prevented the freedmen from entering into contracts. They had stronger motives than that—*even those of fear and hatred*—to induce them to hesitate about contracting with the old masters, so long as they could stand out. At a large meeting on Edisto Island, at which Gen. Beecher was present, Gen. Scott was talking with a group of men, trying to convince them that it was better to work for the old master, than not to work at all, and asked one of them why he would not contract with his old master? The man's reply was memorable. '*General*, he said, motioning as if to take off his coat, *look at my back and then ask me why I don't contract with my old master;* I'll go down to the sea shore and live on crabs before I'll do it.'"

The writer then contrasts the different methods employed by the Freedmen's Bureau and Gen. Beecher in putting the negroes to work:

"Gen. Beecher claims that in spite of all obstacles he organized 60 plantations on the Island. I am assured that this is untrue. But if he did organize them, they certainly did not stay organized. Gen. Beecher goes on to a plantation with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other. The agent of the Bureau goes to a plantation with common sense for his guide, and pitying the ignorance of the freedman, does not try to force him into a contract. When taken to task by a lady on Edisto Island for his course toward the freedmen, Gen. Beecher replied that he did not care whether the freedmen and the Bureau approved his course or not, so long as he had the approval of every respectable and intelligent Southern gentleman. Certainly if Gen. Beecher is content with the approval of ex-rebels, the Bureau and its representatives may be more than content to be denounced by him."

OUTRAGES ON THE FREEDMEN.—A citizen of Jacksonville, Fla., gives us (*N. Y. Tribune*), at date of June 20, further particulars of the operations of the anti-negro laws of that State. They relate to the case of a freedman who made complaint before Col. Hart, a native Floridian, resident in that city: "About a week or ten days ago, while he (the freedman) was absent from home, some 10 or 15 miles in the pine woods chopping logs, his wife got into a quarrel with another colored woman, and being the stronger of the two, struck her several blows with a switch. She was at once arrested and fined $50. Of course she was unable to pay the fine and was therefore, *put up at auction* and sold to the person who would take her for the shortest time and pay fine and costs. The *shortest time* was *four years!* Under another law of the State the children were *bound out till they should become of age!*" The writer leaves it to be inferred whether Florida can dispense with the Freedmen's Bureau, and whether the present plan of reconstruction guarantees any reconstruction whatever, except that of the old barbarism which brought about the war.

The Assistant-Superintendent of the Bureau at Suffolk, Va., reports an "outrageous assault by a white man on a negro with a pitch-fork." The official letter furnished us says:

"I asked for instructions, as the civil courts refused to try the case. I have received no reply touching the question. Since the dissolution of my court, and the withdrawal of the few troops I had, outrages on negroes are almost of daily occurrence. They are swindled out of their pay, whipped for asking for it; driven with blows from houses where 'tis for the interest of brutal whites to drive them. But these are minor occurrences. To-day, some ruffians of the lowest order perambulated for hours the streets of this village, assaulting every negro they met, the citizens looking supinely on. In one instance, I alone rescued an inoffensive negro they were hammering. Later in the day they assaulted two inoffensive OLD negroes, nearly killing one of them by pounding his head with bricks; he may die. I immediately appealed to the Mayor to arrest these ruffians; he referred me to the principal magistrate, Reddick. On my appealing to this man, he declined to act."

IN the model reconstructed district of Vicksburg, 30 negroes have been murdered in six weeks. Of course, the murderers were outlaws, and all the well-known "good citizens" are shocked, but concur in anathematizing the Freedmen's Bureau. We should like to see careful statistics of the number of negroes, white Unionists, and Bureau agents put to death in the South, compared with the actual number of outlaws and "good men." We confess that we are suspicious of those good men who render killing easy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE President's riot at New Orleans has little direct connection with our question of suffrage for the negro. To us it is only interesting as evidence of the need of that measure. Some have doubted whether the President has unblushing audacity enough to attempt a *coup d'etat* at Washington. He seems to be feeling his way along in that path by trying the effect of a riot in the commercial capital of the late Confederacy.

Of course, in these columns, where the argument has been reiterated for thirty years, we shall not discuss the right of peaceful men to assemble and take what position they choose relative to public affairs, wherever civil government exists. Further, it is the idlest trifling to admit debate as to the legality of any assembly which has the sanction of the highest officers of the government under which it meets. Legal or otherwise, its legality can only be tested by an appeal to the Courts. Every other interference with it is *riot*, whether it originate in the White House or the grog-shop. Let us hear no more of Andrew Johnson's sufferings in Tennessee. The Andrew Johnsons of Louisiana he shot and stabbed in the streets of New Orleans.

It will be noticed that these murdered patriots were not the Radicals of Louisiana. They were the half-way men whom Lincoln and Banks called upon, in 1864, to manufacture a hybrid State and thus avert the imminent triumph of Durant and his friends who sought to inaugurate a commonwealth of impartial liberty. Dostie, Hahn, and their associates, were then the Andrew Johnsons of their section, anxious to secure the recognition of their State with the slightest possible sacrifice of Southern pretension. Later experience taught them their error. Like Brownlow, they have suffered and learned. This is an important consideration in estimating the significance of this demonstration at New Orleans against the Union. The *rebels will hear nothing that does not acknowledge fealty to Southern despotism.* This is no attack on *radicalism*. It is declaration of war against all free speech and the nation itself.

We have constantly protested against this illegitimate bantling of Abraham Lincoln, which he and Banks baptized *Louisiana*. We have always been counted among those who denounced it as wholly unfit for admission to the Union. This paste-board fabric of a sham government, disappearing at the first touch, proves we were right. There is not white Unionism enough in the State, even when it has the law and the State Executive on its side, to defend its own rights. As usual, according to our experience, whether in Massachusetts or elsewhere, at the first sight of danger and real responsibility the Governor deserts his post; the mob takes full possession of the government, writes its record in blood and then the rest of the country wakes up and proceeds to discuss the limitations and conditions of the citizen's right to meet in Convention!

This is all idle. The whites of the South are our enemies. If the Union is ever reconstructed, it must be reconstructed from the blacks. Civil Rights bills and Freedmen's Bureau bills will and ought to sink their authors into lasting oblivion. Any man who seeks to reconstruct this Union on the principle of *protecting* our friends—the blacks—from the *power* of their and our enemy, the white Southerner, is ludicrously mistaken. The only true principle is to reconstruct on such theory as will keep all power exclusively in the hands of those who for the last five years have lived and been ready to die for the Union. If a white man in South Carolina can be found answering to this description, he may have a vote. Until one such is found, or one of like spirit is born, the power of the State should be wielded by those who welcomed the flag and sheltered the soldiers of the Union.

But the helm of the Union is to-day in rebel hands. Of course there is no more safety for free speech or Union men in the South than there was before Davis sent his attorney to Washington. Congress has fled, cowed, from the presence of the traitor to whom, in its folly, it sold the government in 1864 for a mess of pottage—the chance of continued rule by the Republican party. It hides itself among the people and throws on them the responsibility of saving the nation. Left to himself, the President begins his career which, if unchecked, will drive the present Congress from the Capitol in December unless they consent to receive the blood-stained rioters of New Orleans as their co-members. What New Orleans is to-day, Washington will be in December, ruled by the President and his mob,—unless the people prevent! Our armies have done gloriously; but still that is only brute courage. It remains to be shown whether the moral and intellectual element in our national character is its equal, whether we are as wise and skilful in governing as we were strong in the fight. If not, let us cease to offer our government as evidence of the value of Democratic Institutions. Whatever of that element (Democracy) the Slave Power has left alive here for the last ninety years will have done no more than the worst governments have always succeeded in achieving. What despotism has ever failed in breeding bull-dogs ready to die at the foot of its flag-staff? We have boasted that our Institutions had bred a people capable of self-government, jealous of power, obedient only to law, quick to abuse the proud and lift up the humble and ever able and ready to mete out *justice* between man and man. This hour tests our claim.

> "The martial courage of a day is vain,
> An empty noise of death the battle's roar,
> If vital hope be wanting to restore,
> Or fortitude be wanting to sustain
> Armies or Kingdoms."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

JUSTICE.—We are informed, on authority wholly trustworthy, that Mr. Defrees denies the statement which we quoted last week, that he carried to Indiana an autograph letter from Lincoln, advising the nomination of Andrew Johnson for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Defrees asserts that, so far as he knows, Mr. Lincoln never moved hand nor uttered word to effect that nomination.

IN the 48th line, 2d. column, 1st page, of our last number, instead of "less to face," should stand "less far to fall."

HON. O. W. ALBEE.—This well-known gentleman died at his residence, at Marlboro, on the 31st ultimo. He was born in Milford in 1808, and at his death was fifty-eight years of age. He has resided in Marlboro during thirty-three years, and within that period discharged several offices in the gift of the people of the town and district in which he lived. He was graduated at Brown University, acted at one time as principal of Gates's Academy, and subsequently of the high school. He served four years as Representative and two as Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature, taking a special and zealous interest in all measures affecting the temperance and anti-slavery reforms. He drafted the celebrated "Personal Liberty bill," of 1855, and was the author of the address for the removal of Judge Loring, for which he labored with untiring energy till the righteous act was accomplished. Since 1860, he has been trial justice, and in 1862 was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Albee was a man of reserved and unobtrusive manners, and of a delicacy of constitution always suggesting ill health. But his energy of character and his quick sense of justice were remarkable, and gave him a good and constant influence in his neighborhood and in the commonwealth.

The Marlboro *Mirror* concludes an obituary notice of Mr. Albee as follows:

"Mr. Albee was naturally a quiet man, and did not obtrude himself upon the notice of others. In conversation he was social, cheerful and intelligent. In his dealings he was upright and acted in all cases from a deep and sincere conviction of duty. Honesty of purpose was a distinguishing characteristic. Following his convictions of duty, he boldly and fearlessly, yet without ostentation, advocated them. The energy of character and singleness of purpose which actuated him are worthy of imitation."

We knew Mr. Albee well. He was a thoroughly honest man; one of the very few politicians who never allow party considerations to shape their official course. Broad and statesmanlike in his views, he constantly strove to see his duty, and then fearlessly, disinterestedly, tried to do it. To him more than to any one man in the Massachusetts Legislature was due that memorable act of unprecedented justice, the removal of Judge Loring. Indeed, the slave never had in the Massachusetts Legislature a truer, more unselfish, or more untiring friend than Albee. We have reason to remember many an occasion when, almost alone, and against the earnest remonstrances of his associates, he voted for measures of absolute justice. He sleeps in the blessings of the friendless and the oppressed, whom he never forgot.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WHAT CONGRESS SURRENDERED.

GOV. DENNISON, since his retirement from the Cabinet, has written a letter to Mr. Geo. B. Ripley and others explaining the reasons why he retired. He vindicates Congress, and condemns the President. He enumerates the important concessions made by Congress, and what we have had occasion to severely criticize he commends as evidence of the "highest spirit of patriotism." Gov. Dennison is an apt scholar in the Henry Clay school of compromise. He says:

"*It cannot be overlooked that in the controversy between the President and Congress on the subject of reconstruction, Congress has displayed the more conciliatory spirit. Indeed, the concessions have been wholly on its part.* The President has yielded nothing from the position he assumed in his first veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill in opposition to Congress legislating in any matter affecting the insurgent States until they were represented in both branches of Congress. The majority in Congress, on the other hand, waived the urging of several questions regarded by prominent members of either House as of almost vital importance. Among them were the following:

"*First*, That the insurgent States had, by the act of rebellion, divested themselves of all the rights and privileges of States, and should be treated as Territories until their State organizations were renewed upon such conditions as Congress should prescribe.

Second, That in view of the enormity of the crime of rebellion, and as a protection against its recurrence, as well to meet the demands of justice, the estates of leading traitors should be confiscated and appropriated to the uses of the loyal freedmen. Union citizens of the South who had been despoiled of their property by the rebel government, and to the payment of the public debt; and

"*Third*, That, for the protection of the colored population against oppression and injustice from the old-master class of the South, and to secure them in the full enjoyment of all their civil rights, universal, or, at least, impartial suffrage should be permanently established.

"Neither of these propositions is found in the Civil Rights bill, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, or in the Constitutionalt Amendmen, which constitute the Congressional plan of reconstruction. All were waived in the highest spirit of patriotism, and nothing demanded but what is clearly essential to securing the civil rights of all citizens of the Republic—equality of representation, the preservation of the public faith to its creditors, the repudiation of the rebel debt, and exclusion from positions of public trust of certain described leaders of the rebellion, whose restored eligibility to office would be an insult to the loyal sentiment of the country, and a reproach to just government.

COLORPHOBIA.

WE keep a warm welcome for every proof of the decay of this brutal (begging pardon of the *brutes*) prejudice.

Boston does not believe that music is the white man's monopoly—a faith the more natural as all the original music America ever contributed to the world's stock came from the negro's genius:

MUSIC ON THE COMMON.—The promenade concert last evening, on the Common, was given by Edwards's COLORED) Cornet Band. A large concourse was present. About one-half the programme of twelve pieces was original.

WHAT IS A WHITE MAN?—In the case of William Dean, who was convicted in the Wayne Circuit for illegal voting, on the ground that he was not a white man, because he was adjudged to have one-sixteenth of African blood in his veins, the Supreme Court of Michigan rendered a decision to the effect that persons with only one-fourth negro blood should be regarded as white. This decision is opposed to the received interpretation derived from the Southern whites that a single drop of negro blood works a tainture of race.

Now for the other side:

Colorphobia, which has hitherto been directed against "American citizens of African descent," has broken out in a new direction. Mong Chan Loo is a Burman who recently graduated at Lewisburg University, Pa., and has since been studying medicine preparatory to returning to Asia as a missionary. He is quite dark, but has straight hair, and is a gentleman of much cultivation. The other day he took passage on the Muskingum river packet, J. H. Bert, and when the supper-bell rang was about to seat himself at the table. The captain prevented him, informing him that by the rules of the boat colored persons must eat separately from the whites. He grew indignant at this, refused to eat on the boat at all, and on arriving at Marietta, sued the owners of the boat for $5,000 damages for "mental and bodily anguish suffered." The case is a novel one, and its decision will perhaps involve the question whether Africans alone, or Asiatics and perhaps all dark complexioned people, are included in the designation "colored." If the more sweeping definition prevails, brunettes will have to be provided with legally attested pedigrees to secure for themselves seats at the first table and other Caucasian privileges.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Dunkards, a peculiar religious society, numerous in some of the Western States, at their recent annual meeting, discussed the question, "Shall we receive colored persons into the church, and shall we salute them with the holy kiss?" It was decided that they should be received into the church, but that all the members were to be left to their own choice and taste in regard to saluting their colored brethren, with the understanding, however, that all who refused to do so were to be regarded as weak.

HON. GEORGE R. RUSSELL.

DIED, at Manchester, Mass., on Sunday, August 5th, Hon. George R. Russell, a warm, generous and active friend of all unpopular truth, and of every struggling right. The foremost thinkers and workers of New England counted him among their choicest friends. He was the confident and intimate associate of Theodore Parker, and one of the earliest, most clear-sighted and devoted of the political assailants of the Slave Power. In this warfare his zeal never flagged, and while his hope never failed, his vigilance never rested. Tolerant of all difference of opinion, whether on principles or measures—he never hesitated as to his own path, and never tired in it. Kind, yet discriminating, in his judgment of men, of rare fascination in private life, and lavishly liberal in the use of his large means—he will be missed by all who love progress or work for the race.

W. P.

OUR thanks are due to Charles Sumner, U. S. Senate, for a copy of the Report of the Committee on Reconstruction. Also, to Thos. T. Davis, U. S. House of Representatives, for a copy of Bancroft's Eulogy on Lincoln.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

HAS the Secretary of State become an advocate of equal suffrage for all loyal men? Does he really wish to see the loyal population of South Carolina and the other rebel States fairly represented in Congress? In his response to the circular letter requesting the expression of his opinions relative to the Philadelphia Convention, he says:

"After more than five years of dislocation by civil war, I regard a restoration of the unity of the country as its most immediate as well as its most vital interest. That restoration will be complete when loyal men are admitted as representatives of the loyal people of the eleven States so long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it."

From this language it might be inferred that on one point Mr. Seward and the Abolitionists are agreed; viz. that such representation is absolutely necessary to a restoration of the unity of the country. He further says that Congress possesses, exclusively, the power to accomplish this representation. Then Congress certainly deserves his censure, implied in the statement that, "after a session of seven months, it still omits to exercise that power." Here, again, the Secretary and the Abolitionists are agreed. But how shall we account for the fact that the earnest efforts to that end, which have been made by individual Senators and Representatives in Congress, have received no aid or sympathy or countenance from him? There have been bills introduced into both Houses, and ably and zealously advocated, for this very purpose of securing a just and equal representation, in Congress, of all the loyal men of those States; yet, though it is true, as Mr. Seward's *words* seem to imply, that Congress failed in its duty in neglecting to pass such bills, no one ever suspected that the heart of that distinguished member of the Cabinet was panting with hope that those bills would become laws of the United States or portions of its Constitution. No word or deed of his ever justified such a supposition. Is it a case of sudden conversion? Such things have been, from the time of Saul of Damascus unto the present days. Has a light, unseen before, overpowered him; and a voice, unheard before, pierced his ear and heart with the question, "Why persecutest thou me in the persons of these my little ones?"—eliciting the penitential response, "Lord! what wilt thou have me to do?"

There have been times when the apathetic state of the nation, relative to what is called the "negro question," would have justified us in interpreting the Secretary's language, by assuming that he had utterly forgotten a large class of "the loyal people" of the Southern States; as in the case of a distinguished American clergyman who once expressed his gratitude that, in his country, every man had a vote; and on being reminded, by a fanatical Abolitionist present, of the existence of a few millions of American slaves, innocently replied that he had entirely forgotten them. But that happened many years ago. In these days when the nation is convulsed, as by an earthquke, with this "negro question," and has just come out of a four years' war caused by slavery, it would be derogatory to Mr. Seward's intelligence to suppose, for a moment, that he could be thus utterly oblivious to the vital facts and problems of the hour.

What *does* he mean?

M. G.

PERSONAL.

John Ross, the celebrated Cherokee chief, died last week in Washington.

Edwin James, the eminent English lawyer and liberal ex-member of Parliament, was naturalized in the Supreme Court of New York last week.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, retaining command of the Department of the Carolinas, is the only volunteer general officer left with a command.

Gen. Blair has brought two libel suits in Missouri, one against the Missouri *Democrat*. The libels are accusations of theft, alleged to have been committed while the General was in the service.

Henry Vincent, the widely-known English reformer, is about to visit the United States, to study their resources and institutions, and to deliver lectures on public questions.

Gen. Terry, who, notwithstanding his recent order forbidding the military organization of blacks, is too Radical in the President's eyes to have charge of the "reconstructed" in Virginia, is sent to a new military department, created for him, in the West. Schofield, who was "found faithful" in the same post before, succeeds him.

Judge Shannon, the United States Commissioner at New Orleans, who ordered the arrest of the notorious Judge Abell for violating the provisions of the Civil Rights bill, is now at his home in Searsville, N. Y., where he will soon address his friends on the situation in New Orleans and Louisiana. Mr. Shannon will attend as a delegate to the great Loyal Southern Convention to be held in September.

MRS. SARAH J. NOWELL, of Cambridgeport, Mass., writes from York, Maine, to forward a subscription for THE STANDARD, and adds: "We are on the eastern bank of the York river, and on the opposite shore, in full view of my window, is the home where Dr. Cheever's mother passed her maidenhood. ——— owns and occupies the old parsonage of this parish, and in a lot adjoining his front yard I found yesterday a moss-covered stone, with an inscription so quaint that I copied it for my own amusement. I think it would interest you. Here it is—orthography, punctuation, capitals, just as they were inscribed on the stone one hundred and thirteen years ago:

"Here Lyes Interr'd ye Body of ye Rev.nd Joseph Moody, Pastor of ye 2nd Chh in York An Excelling Instance of Knowledge, Ingenuity, Learning, Piety, Virtue & Usefulness was Very Serviceable as a Schoolmaster Clerk Register Magistrate, & afterwards as a Minister. was Uncommonly qualified & Spirited to Do Good, & Accordingly was Highly Esteem'd & Greatly Belov'd He Deceased March 20th 1753 Etat. 53.

Altho' this Stone May Moulder into Dust,
Yet Joseph Moody's name continue must.'

"A history of the Moody family has been published, which you, perhaps, have seen. I feel unfurnished for the week's work, because I have not seen last week's STANDARD. Mr. Phillips's recent articles have been very valuable."

The N. Y. *News* of the 11th inst. copies some correspondence from the Petersburg (Va.) *Index*, which, under the guise of local and personal description of the Framingham anniversary and its orator, consists of two columns of most elaborate abuse of New England generally and Mr. Phillips in particular. However valuable the letter may be as an evidence of Southern spirit and manners, we have room but for its conclusion, which is almost free from the extravagant coarseness of the remainder:

And he is the leader of the leaders. He rules the Sumners, and the shoemaker turned statesman, heroic Wilson; he rules the John Browns and the Jim Lanes, that Sharpe rifle crew of political cut-throats; and whenever he thinks proper, even Fessenden, the Cato (Heaven save the mark!) of the Black Republicans, bows to the "silver-tongued" dictator. His facile eloquence plays around old Thad. Stevens, and illuminates, guides and controls even his rugged plungings, and wide-spread over this dreary Massachusetts, over this dull, this hollow, this treacherous New England—for treachery here is of private and public existence, as I will prove hereafter—he has his host of followers if not believers. He whom I have drawn may almost be said to hold in his hands the destiny, not only of the South, but of this country.

I do not exaggerate his power. You felt it down there in your cockade city of unmatched and unmatchable glory; you felt it personally when your paper was suppressed for speaking well of the dead brethren lying in their graves around your trenches of martyrdom; when you were cast into Castle Thunder, and kept there for daring to be free, in all the shattered farmsteads, in all the destroyed fences, in all the broken healths and broken hearts, in all the sorry sight of negroes roving idle in your streets, or creeping to their nightly thefts and nauseous criminalities; you see it in the imprisonment, so long and yet so glorious, in the chief at the fortress who bears the name of the Virginian whose doctrine now a set of "Thugs" at Washington, in Congress, are asserting to be the only doctrine for America. Yes, all these things are from that pinched brain of him whose name almost disgraces the fair page of your paper, as it certainly blots mine; and had he never lived, the intense hatred of the North, personally intense, as I know it to be, despite the whine of papers like the *World*, and the Boston *Post*, and others of that warfare-loving kidney, never would have so culminated as to have made this age of God a period only fit for his curse.

E.

SALLIE HOLLEY IN RHODE ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Standard:

OUR village has lately been favored by the presence of Miss Sallie Holley, and last Sunday afternoon she held a meeting in the Baptist Church to plead for "Justice to the Freedmen." I am sorry to say that our neighborhood does not abound in grace, anti-slavery or otherwise, and it was considered quite a triumph that we were able to secure the church for her lecture. The audience was good, the room being better filled than for ordinary purposes. Few of the church-members, however, were present. Miss Holley commenced by reading the twelfth chapter of Matthew, commenting as she read, in a manner that ought to dispel all doubts as to woman's capacity and fitness for public preaching. After offering prayer, she proceeded to the consideration of her subject.

She dwelt much upon the power of an idea—its elevating and saving influence, raising man from the petty level of a selfish life. Several of her illustrations bore upon the subject of intemperance. Her remarks were eminently calculated to rouse the thoughtless and idle to action, shaming them from a useless life, while such mighty thoughts as *justice* wait for embodiment in our government. She paid a passing tribute to the genius and spirit of Wendell Phillips, as one who had made the greatest sacrifices for an idea. To us who have been Abolitionists for years, or, more fortunate still, from our very cradles, the story of the devotion of this man is "a twice-told tale;" yet not, indeed, grown tedious; for I think we can never cease to derive benefit from the contemplation of virtue. Oftentimes, the simple story of some act or life of heroism has greater effect than a whole sermon of abstract truth. Let us hope, then, that Miss Holley will continue, as she passes through the country, occasionally to hold up before our youth the noble lives of such men as William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips.

The speaker boldly demanded perfect justice for the colored men of America. It was theirs, she said, by the heroism of Fort Wagner—theirs, by the six desperate charges at Port Hudson—theirs, by the horrors of the massacre at Fort Pillow. She detailed the terrible sins of the nation in the past, praying that the sin and shame might not be perpetuated. At the close of her lecture, she read a letter from Washington, giving an account of the terrible destitution prevailing among the freed people. A collection was then taken up and the meeting closed. Next Sunday, Miss Holley is to hold a meeting in Rev. Mr. Boyden's church, at Woonsocket, R. I.

L. B. E.

Valley Falls, Aug. 1, 1866.

LETTER FROM REV. EDMUND KELL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 2, 1866.

DEAR FRIEND POWELL: I think you will deem the major part, if not the whole of the enclosed letter, worthy a place in THE STANDARD. It is well that our people should know how the affairs of our country appear to foreigners.

Rev. Edmund Kell is a prominent Unitarian minister in England, and an earnest Abolitionist.

Yours truly, SAMUEL J. MAY.

5 PORTSWOOD LANE, SOUTHAMPTON, July 14, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I have great reason to thank you and other friends in the United States for the *American Freedman* and other publications and newspapers keeping us acquainted with the recent operations for the promotion of the entire freedom and comfort of the colored population. I assure you we take the greatest interest in the present state of affairs as regards that injured race. I hope you will not consider it as presumption in me, to say that I hope you will never cease to *agitate* till you have obtained *full equality* in every civil, social and political relation for those who are "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh." There is no other course consistent with the laws of God or Nature or Christianity, and that will preserve the peace and prosperity of your otherwise most favored country. As long as any disability whatever attaches to any class of men, *that* class will always be *looked down* upon, and thus injuries done not only to the man thus persecuted, but to the *persecutor* himself. We know from sad experience, what it is in this country as affects religious matters. At any public meeting here, the merest cypher of a man, if he belong to the Church of England, is voted into the chair, and asked to take a prominent part in the proceedings, while ministers of the most approved character, and the highest mental culture, have to do him obeisance, while society in this country is torn in pieces from the unjust superiority claimed by one party over another in all the social intercourses of life. If you once begin this injustice in the Southern States of America, you will find it very difficult to break it off. Vested interests or the opinions of society will cling round the abuse, and thus give immense trouble to abolish the distinction between the white and colored population. Abolish the invidious distinction you will, doubtless, in time; but it will give increased trouble if once you permit the iniquity of allowing any political advantages from color to exist. I have often thought that IF, indeed, any political distinction should exist in the South, it should be *in favor* of the colored population. They are thoroughly loyal, in the first place, which a large number of the white population would appear not to be, from their late infamous rebellion. And, again, the colored population are, as a rule, more virtuous, and thus possess the elements out of which a good constituency can be formed. The white population in the South have, generally, been licentious to a degree far surpassing that of any nation on the earth, and have thus debased their moral nature into an incapacity of judging rightly on many subjects. The very circumstance, too, that as long as they could, they desired to live on the labor of others without paying for it, which *is real dishonesty*, deprives them of the consideration due to honest and honorable men. The cruelty and injustice with which they have treated their fellow-creatures—the poor colored population—must have engendered in the hearts of the slaveholders habits of callousness and indifference to human rights, which render such men infinitely inferior in every quality which dignifies humanity and fits it for enlightened legislation to the injured race thus ill-treated. In the colored population you have the creature of God—full of natural good dispositions, gentle, intelligent, kind-hearted, and, in spite of the monstrous lies circulated to the contrary, as willing to work and maintain himself and his family, whenever properly treated, as any other portions of the human race. If it be thought that many of them at present want education—this you can supply, and will supply with all speed by legislative enactment, I trust; but at all events, if the want of education is to be alleged as a bar, apply the test to the whites as well as to the colored population, and serve all alike. Let there be no distinction between the races on this score; as we vulgarly say, "tar all with the same brush;" though individually I hope no test of education need be applied. The mischief of giving liberty *to the colored population by halves*, if I may so say, is strikingly exhibited in our own colony in Jamaica, when, after the lapse of more than twenty years of nominal freedom, the poor colored man was ground down by inhuman taxes, made to work at starvation wages, deprived of almost all civil rights, politically robbed of his franchise, and so cruelly used that we were tempted to ask if slavery itself was not a preferable state in many respects. Do not give the Southern States the opportunity of renewing this miserable state of things, which is sure to be the case if the white population are to have any political advantages over the colored race. The white man there has shown himself utterly unfit for domination over others, and would bring on the commonwealth perpetual, unceasing broils and calamity. Had your good President Lincoln been living, your colored population would now have been on equal terms with its brethren in political privileges, and all this vexatious waste of time and excitement of party feeling would have been spared. The same benevolent mandate which first emancipated the slave in all the rebellious States would have carried out that emancipation to its legitimate issue, and proclaimed free and unconditional liberty in political matters to every inhabitant of the United States. How sadly your present President has fallen short from what might justly have been expected, history will record, and will hand him down as a miserable contrast to his illustrious and beloved predecessor. I most heartily sympathize with the brave and good men among you who see the enormity of the evils of colored distinctions in the United States, which your President would perpetuate; and I trust you will oppose his narrow, unstatesmanlike and wicked policy with all your vigor. I cannot too much thank you, as an humble individual, interested in the promotion of freedom and happiness among my fellow-beings of every country. May God's blessing rest on you and your fellow-laborers in the Anti-Slavery cause, for such it must yet be called; and believe me, with high esteem, your grateful and affectionate brother in Christ,

EDMUND KELL.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

NO III.

1 TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, July 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the Standard:

DEAR SIR: The weather in London for the past fortnight has been intensely hot. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 80° throughout the whole time. But, warm as it is, one can make himself cool and comfortable by going into any of the numerous parks and squares with which this city abounds. Each square—as, for instance, Tavistock—has in its centre a beautiful but diminutive park, with neat gravelled walks, great shady trees, rustic seats, a summer-house, and numerous flower-beds. It all forms a delightful resort for the residents of the square, who alone can enter, since each householder has a key; and the gates being self-locking, no intruders can disturb its privacy. Sitting or walking in these parks, you almost forget that you are in the great city of London.

I find that those in this country, who sympathized with the South during the rebellion, are divided into two classes—first, those who favored the South because they loved despotism, cotton and aristocracy; second, those who supported the rebels *through ignorance of the true causes of the conflict*. This last class (which is by far the largest, and takes in many really good men) looked upon the South as they did upon the Hungarians or Poles—as a people striving for independence, as an oppressed race who attempted to throw off their yoke, and unfortunately failed. When asked about the subject, they reply with, "O, the South was ground down by the North;" "They wanted their independence, and should have had it," and other similar remarks. These people either don't read any newspapers except the *Times*, or else they are fearfully obstinate about receiving the truth. They don't think slavery is right—oh, no! They answer you with, "The brave Southerners were fighting for existence, *not* slavery."

Of course this class express great solicitude about the fate of Jeff. Davis. Whenever they meet an American, it is amusing to see how anxious they are to know what is to be done with him. The first questions are, "What are you going to do with poor Mr. Davis?" "*Will* he be hanged?" "Brave man—how much he has suffered!"

Little do they think of the thousands of Union soldiers, for whose death in the prison-pens of Andersonville and Salisbury Jefferson Davis is directly responsible. *Apropos* of all this, is the fact that a Southern clergyman has lately been lecturing in London, and telling all sorts of stories about the miseries the North has brought upon the South; and among other falsehoods saying that the slaves are left to starve by the Northerners—that they turn them adrift, have never done anything for them, and that *two millions of freedmen have died from sheer neglect.*

Of course those who are well-informed are not deceived by these statements, but still a great many do believe them, and consequently injury is done thereby. On the other hand, the friends of America are as true and steadfast as ever. Everywhere liberal people express utter disgust and detestation of President Johnson and his truckling policy. The English people have such a love for fair play that Mr. Johnson's shameful treachery to his own party would be enough, without anything else, to merit their contempt.

On Thursday last, I visited the House of Commons. I had a good opportunity of seeing the principal members of this body, both Tory and Reform. On the right of the Speaker sit the Tories, Whigs and Conservatives. Facing these, and on his left, sit the Liberal party. On the front bench, on the Opposition side, sit the new Tory government, at least so much of it as is in the House. The only man of particular note on this bench is the celebrated Disraeli, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the Liberal benches, I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mill, Mr. Taylor and other well-known friends of reform, both in their own country and in America. Nothing of particular interest occurred, excepting some questions from Mr. Mill to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, about the late outrages in Jamaica; the substance of which was, whether any steps have been, or will be taken, to bring to trial certain designated officers, who have, without authority, maltreated and murdered innocent men and women during the late disturbances in Jamaica. Also, whether any legal proceedings have been or will be instituted against Mr. Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica, for his complicity in the above acts, and especially for the execution of the Rev. Mr. Gordon.

Mr.

had been held in Hyde Park, and the people's rights had been asserted.

At this juncture, a detachment of Grenadiers arrived, and were heartily cheered by the people, who are always friendly to the soldiery. Then the sound of hoofs was heard, and a squadron of Life Guards galloped into the Park. Neither the infantry nor cavalry harmed the people, and both contented themselves with going through various evolutions, much to the amusement of the populace. But the police never ceased their antics for a moment. Even little boys were not safe from their vengeance. Before long, the people began to leave the Park, and then the police again gained the ascendency. They kept up their clubbing till about 12 midnight, when, there being nobody left to be hit, proceedings terminated.

The hospitals, the next day, contained many people, all more or less injured during the conflict of the night. Some had been trampled upon, some had their heads split open by the murderous truncheons, and still others had some of their limbs broken. There were no deaths; but one poor fellow, who was thrown under the horses of the police, is not expected to live. On Tuesday and Wednesday night some roughs, encouraged by the proceedings of Monday, roamed over the Park, doing all the damage they could, but were finally driven away.

And what did Mr. Walpole all this time? That gentleman sees, when it is too late, that the people are not to be deprived of their just rights; he sees that he is the cause of riot and bloodshed; he sees that a meeting *was held* in Hyde Park; and, most of all, he sees that *the honest working people of England are a power* which no government, Tory or otherwise, can afford to despise.

Convinced of all these things, what did Mr. Walpole do? Why, he *wept*. Yes—ludicrous as the fact appears—the Home Secretary of England, in an interview with a deputation from the Reform League, shed tears.

The upshot of the whole affair, however, is, that Mr. Walpole has been obliged to ask the Reform leaders to use their influence to restore order. The question whether the people have the legal right to hold meetings in Hyde Park is to be tested in the courts, and meanwhile, Mr. Beales (one of the chiefs of the Reform League) and his coadjutors are to assist in keeping the peace. Another meeting is to be held on the evening of July 30th, and it will probably not be interfered with. This affair has done much to help the cause of Reform, and the *right* has gained the victory, as it always does eventually, whether in England or the United States.

The distinguished American banker, Mr. Geo. Peabody, is, of course, very popular in England. His portrait is in many of the shop-windows, and passing along Holborn the other day, I noticed in a music store a song called "Good Geo. Peabody," the first verse of which runs as follows:

> "Then firm and bold, in sterling gold,
> Upon the scroll of fame,
> Let Englishmen in honor write,
> Good Geo. Peabody's name."

I have also been to see a fac-simile of the miniature which the Queen intends to give to Mr. Peabody. It is on exhibition at the private gallery of Mr. Dickinson, in Old Bond st. This painting can hardly be called a miniature, as it is 14 inches long and nearly 10 inches wide. This is the first time Her Majesty sat for the presentation of her portrait to a private individual. To complete this portrait, the Queen gave Mr. Tilt several long sittings, in the only robes of state she has worn since the death of Prince Albert, and she has expressed her unqualified approval of the picture as shown at Mr. Dickinson's. This water-color, however, is only the commencement: the portrait for Mr. Peabody is to be copied from this, in enamel, by Mr. Tilt, on a panel of pure gold. Enamel paintings, to bring out the brilliancy of their colors, have to be heated in a furnace five or six times. The heat is very intense, and great care is necessary to prevent the picture from cracking. So large an enamel portrait has never before been attempted, and it has been found necessary to build a furnace especially for this work. It will require six weeks for its completion, when it will be mounted in an elaborate and chased frame of pure gold, surmounted with the royal crown in colors. It will form a magnificent gift, worthy alike of the Queen and Mr. Peabody.

England came very near losing her future king a few weeks ago. The Prince of Wales had been riding with some ladies in Rotten Row, and, returning down the "Row," was about to leave the park, when a horse, whose rider seemed to have lost all control over him, suddenly dashed into the midst of the party, and, striking the Prince's horse full on the shoulder, passed on. The Prince was thrown under his horse, and in the struggles of the animal to rise, it seemed as if he certainly could not avoid serious injury, perhaps death. As it was, he extricated himself with admirable presence of mind, and although looking rather haggard, remounted and rode home. Altogether, it was a miraculous escape.

The gentleman whose horse caused the accident sent a written apology to the Prince, and he, to show that he entertained no bad feeling, invited the gentleman to dine with him at Marlborough House. Mounted police are now stationed at the head of the "Row," to prevent such occurrences, and no reckless riding is allowed.

The late marriage between the Princess Helena and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein is not liked by the English people. Prince Christian has a very bad reputation, and the fact of his having already a wife (though of course not acknowledged) and children, is not denied. The match is looked upon as one of the Queen's own making, for which her subjects have no sympathy.

The Great Eastern has departed on her mission, and every day telegrams are received from her, through the cable, which has thus far been a perfect success. She has only about five hundred miles more to lay, and before you receive this letter, I hope you will yourself be informed of the joyful fact of its completion. P.

A NEGRO NATIONALITY.

DARLINGTON, Eng., June 25, 1866.

To the Editor of the Standard:

I EMBRACE this opportunity to address a word to your Society. I have read your paper carefully, especially the reports of meetings, and I am pleased to read so much good talk, and that so many good things are agitated for the good of the Negro race. But I look for you to advocate the Nationality of the Negro. If Nationality is a good thing for the white race, why not for the negro also? I do not, according to my judgment, see you advocating *full justice* to the negro race. I contend that in their creation negroes or the negro race is as distinct in nationality as any on the face of the earth. I think the nationalizing of the negro infolds all the good you seek for him, with the addition of a surer basis for its perpetuity. The enfranchisement of the negro can be withdrawn any time by the power or majority which presumes to have such gifts to bestow, but in the case of his becoming a nation it would be otherwise.

I am sorry for the disorderly contact of the white and black races, as manifested in the United States and elsewhere. The selfish and lustful wickedness of the white race has been the main cause of it. But I know of no radical cure but by a return to the first principle which was deviated from or was violated to produce it, namely, the violation of their nationality in taking them to be slaves and servants to other nationalities.

I am sorry that the white race should be so mean and cruel to the negro while he is producing wealth for it as its servant or workman. But I know of no thorough cure for it, in the nature of things, but for the negro to come out from amongst them and be separate, and become based in their own social order on more civilized and just and equitable principles, on relationships of righteousness and truth.

I dare say that the course your Society is advocating would be very profitable discipline to the white race in America, to drum them up to be socially, morally, and pohtically honest and just to the black man and to one another; but I am sorry to have to say that it is at the expense of the negro race, in much suffering and insult, and in the curtailing of his progress toward his grandest attainment, namely, his nationality. Of course such use is not just to the present, nor to the future generations of that much-oppressed race.

I have no objections to spruce up the whites to progress, but I think the sooner the true end for the negro is aimed at, the better for all, both black and white. I am ready to admit that the transition would be difficult, but they have been reduced to where they are, and their redemption is equally possible to say the least. If your Society was to advocate the gathering of the negro to some locality to attain to his nationality, it would not be surprising if the South was to oppose the movement with all its means, since it would be a vast and genuine emancipation.

I think the negro would appreciate such a movement, and would not President Johnson, *as their Moses*, at least point his finger and rod of power to some spot of territory as a promised land for the negroes, his oppressed Israelites, to journey to?

The President, and Congress also, seems to leave the matter of enfranchisement with the State governments: If he began to gather out to realize his nationality, the question would be decided. Would the Southern States rather lose the negro than enfranchise him?

I think if the negro was to once get a proper view of the right of his race to be a nation, he would not stay with the white race even for the benefits of enfranchisement. Now, why not give him this knowledge and this aim, and why not aid him to this his greatest social and political right, this his equality with other races, this his position which God gave him by creating him a negro man?

Mr. Editor, a short word is enough to the experienced who compose the American Anti-Slavery Society. With my kind regards and best wishes for your progress in all that is good. DAVID RICHMOND.

NOTE FROM HON. GERRIT SMITH.

PETERBORO, August 11, 1866.

To the Editor of the Standard:

I AM very glad to see Mr. Phillips's letter in this day's STANDARD. It shows that the report that he has advised the Abolitionists to work in the Republican party for the present, is not founded in truth. We must not work in any party that consents to put one race of men under the feet of another.

We are but a handful, and, therefore, the parties feel little respect for our votes. But we must respect ourselves and our principles, and take no step that would disgrace either.

My letter in last week's STANDARD has two typographical errors. They are both in the paragraph beginning with "The golden." The word "present," before "treatment," is omitted, and "permanent" should be "pre-eminent." GERRIT SMITH.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, August 13th, 1866.

THERE was another meeting in the Tremont Temple last evening, of that "National" institution for the instruction of freedmen, spoken of in my last letter, whose managers declare it not to be sectarian, but whose government and membership are, by its Constitution, restricted to members of the Baptist Church. It proves to be, as I had supposed, a Baptist Missionary Society, which is making early and vigorous efforts to enlarge that denomination by extending the preaching of it among the freedmen, and which seeks access to them by the establishment of elementary schools, followed up by the offer of theological education to promising colored candidates of the Baptist faith. Of course they have as much right as any other sect to preoccupy and cultivate this vacant ground, but they should not undertake it on false pretences.

Rev. Dr. Turney of Washington, D. C., who had been detained from last week's meeting, appeared on this occasion with four or five of his adult pupils, some or all of whom have already been Baptist preachers, and who have for a few months past been getting better instruction than before. The chief object of the meeting was understood to be to display these theological pupils, and to give some evidence of their success in learning and their competence for teaching. But a preliminary address was made by Rev. Dr. Banvard, President of the Association, disclosing its purposes more fully than the previous meeting had done. He explained that they intended to educate colored teachers and preachers because these were best suited to the work in hand, and not merely because the supply of white teachers was insufficient; and he went on to say:

"Mere secular education is not what the freedmen need, and by no means what this Association propose to give them. We propose to give them an education impregnated with the ten commandments."

After this address, Dr. Turney introduced to the audience the most promising of his pupils, "Brother Fielding Maurice," who had been but a few months under instruction, requesting him to read the 55th chapter of Isaiah. After the reading of this chapter, which was done admirably well, with good intonation, emphasis, and discrimination of the external meaning, Dr. Turney proceeded to catechize Mr. Maurice in regard to the spiritual and prophetic meaning; and by this examination it appeared that Mr. Maurice supposed Isaiah to have referred, in this chapter, to the recent subjugation of the rebel slaveholders, designating them by the words "thorn" and "brier," and designating the colored people of the South as "the fir tree" and "the myrtle tree."

Mr Maurice then gave, briefly and in very good language, some account of himself. He had been born and raised a slave in Virginia. He found religion twenty years ago. By assiduous exertions, he had gained a partial knowledge of letters and of reading, while yet in slavery. But his great desire had always been for a larger education, chiefly because that would help him to preach more successfully to his colored brethren. He was now, he said, cumbered with a wife and four children, and did not know how they were to get along while he pursued his studies for the ministry.

"Brother Robert Laws," pastor of the Freedmen's Church on the famous Arlington estate, near Washington, was the next pupil introduced. By direction of Dr. Turney, he read a few verses from the Acts of the Apostles in a very creditable manner, then passed through a short catechism in regard to the meaning of what he had read, and then briefly addressed the audience, expressing, in good language, his desire to obtain an education. He had been in school four months. He was "called to the ministry" nine years ago.

"Brother Robert Johnson" was the last of the pupils brought forward. He read a few verses, less skilfully than the others had done, and then waited, apparently expecting, like them, to be allowed to speak to the audience. But Dr. Turney interposed, saying that "there would not be time" to hear any remarks from Brother Johnson, and the remainder of the meeting was occupied by two white gentlemen, Rev. Mr. Waterston, of Boston, and Judge Caldwell, of Texas, who gave the impressions which they had received from personal inspection of the eminent usefulness of the schools in question.

Rev. Mr. Grimes, in the middle of the evening, made an earnest appeal for more funds, reporting the collection taken at the previous meeting to have been $330. The audience had been a large one, nearly filling the Temple, but many went out after the colored pupils had ceased to speak. Their remarks had been listened to with the deepest attention, and had evidently been the most attractive part of the exercises.

A new item of information has recently turned up in this city, corroborating what we knew before of the utter insecurity of loyal men in the South, and especially of those who chanced to give any new demonstration of their dislike to the rebellion. A meeting of the "American Dental Association" was holding its sessions in the Representatives' Hall in the State House, when, hearing that Gen. Butler was in the building, they asked and received the favor of a short address from him, after which the following resolution was presented by Dr. Miller, of Worcester, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Association is happy to see and hear Maj.-Gen. Butler; it also wishes he had been in command at New Orleans one week ago."

In the afternoon session, however, a new view of the matter was presented, which I send you, as reported in the *Advertiser:*

Dr. McKellops, of St. Louis, said that he hoped that the resolution in regard to Gen. Butler, offered in the forenoon session, would be amended by striking out that part relating to the riot in New Orleans. He did not come here from abroad to hear politics; this was a purely scientific gathering, and he opposed the bringing in of any man to talk politics.

Dr. Miller, of Worcester, who offered the resolution, said that all knew that if Gen. Butler had been in New Orleans one week ago no riot would have taken place. He disclaimed, however, any intention of hurting any one's feelings in offering the resolution.

Dr. Spalding, of St. Louis, moved a resolution on this subject—"that the publication committee be instructed to omit, in the official report, all political matter, whether contained in speeches or resolutions."

Dr. Forbes, of St. Louis, objected. Dr. Clark, of Savannah, wished to say a word or two on this subject. He had tried to keep aloof while here from politics. He had been, during the war, a Union man—a strong Union man; he had suffered everything for the Union. He had been persecuted in the South, and he found that he was now being persecuted by Union men. When he should return home, his people would say to him that he sanctioned the speech of Gov. Bullock, and the presence of Gen. Butler, who was odious to the South and the government, and that it would not be safe for him to stay there. He disclaimed the attempt which had here been made to let men come into this Association and talk politics. With these resolutions on record *he knew he could not stay in Savannah.*

A motion to lay the resolution of Dr. Spalding on the table was carried; but on a motion, subsequently, to reconsider this vote, the whole subject came up again, and a heated debate ensued, without, however, changing the result arrived at. It remains to be seen whether Dr. Clark will be lynched, or violently driven away from Savannah, in consequence of his silent presence in a meeting that chose to express its gratitude to Gen. Butler for a great service done by him to the nation. His anticipation of such a result is certainly instructive. He knows that the rebels there are just what they have been, and new evidence to the same effect is coming to us, day after day, from every quarter. To-day's papers bring the statement that a Southern merchant has just refused to pay a debt to a Philadelphia creditor, giving as a reason the creditor's "fanaticism" in preceding years—that is, his opposition to slavery and the rebellion; and rumor tells us that Dr. J. C. Calhoun Blackburn, the rebel surgeon who attempted to introduce small-pox into the North in infected clothing, during the war, has written a letter, in which he declares himself a "rebel in every acceptation of the term," laments his compulsory exile, and closes by saying, "If President Johnson be sustained, I expect to live, die, and be buried in the United States."

The news now comes to us that Union men in New Orleans are served with printed notices, "By order of the Committee," directing them to leave that city and State within seventy-two hours, or remain at their peril. An equally significant piece of intelligence is that Henry A. Wise's estate in Virginia has been restored to him, the freedmen in possession having been commanded to vacate it.

The advantage of the war was to enable the National Government to stand its ground against the hostile governments and populations of the insurgent States, and to secure the safety and the rights of the loyal people of those regions. We did not expect that, when this power had been gained, the National government would refuse to use it, and would concede to rebels those very powers in peace which they had vainly tried to wrench from us by unprovoked war. But, this unforeseen contingency having occurred, are we helpless under it? Is Andrew Johnson to be passively allowed to do what the nation rose in arms to prevent Davis and Stephens from doing? NORTH.

WE are indebted to the *Independent* for the following interesting extract:

Frances Power Cobbe, having read in the London *Spectator* that the "franchise should be given to women, if women were to prove their capacity for politics," thus retorts upon that journal:

"Visiting some time ago the vast subterranean cave of Adelsberg, I lingered for some moments beside the famous river, which has no outlet into the upper world of light, but runs its whole course

> 'In caverns measureless to man
> Down to a sunless sea.'

In this river (as all the world knows) dwells the *Proteus Anguineus*, a creature who by long habitation of darkness has lost the power of vision, and displays only the rudiments of the organs of sight. The poor animals of this singular species are smooth to the touch, and rather colorless but extremely *soft*, and on the whole inoffensive. The destiny of these little eels was, I confess, painfully recalled to my mind by reading your article on 'The Women's Petition.' I could not refrain from picturing to myself a few audacious ones among them, striving to wriggle out of their Styx (through some *Mill*-race perhaps, or other available medium), while a stern *Spectator* sat by on the bank, and pushed them back as far as he was able underground, remarking solemnly, '*Le droit derive de la capacité!*' You have lived so long in darkness, you stupid fishes, that you cannot use your eyes at all; so do not attempt to push yourselves where you or your fry might possibly learn to use them hereafter. Till you '*show us that you can feel a general interest*' in the course of the Danube and the Vistula, you must go back to your underground river.' Is it possible, Mr Editor, that you do not see that the object of the petitioners, whom you compliment as 'able politicians of the feminine gender,' is precisely to cultivate among their sisters that 'capacity' on which *you* hold that rights are founded, and which *they* believe the exercise of political duties can alone call forth? Women have, indeed, special reasons for desiring direct representation, to protect their interests in the many cases wherein they have suffered, like the interests of all other unrepresented classes living under a representative government. We have not to look further than two pages back in the *Spectator*, from the article on the 'Petition,' to read the admission that 'the sum of human misery in the shape of poverty artificially inflicted on women is very great.' Few there are who do not know cases of other misery also 'artificially inflicted on women' in matters nearer to their hearts than their pecuniary interests. But any amendment of the laws affecting either their property or their conjugal or parental rights, which may hereafter be obtained through the exercise of the franchise, must be secondary to the benefit which would accrue to them from the exercise itself, and from the sense it would awaken of graver duties and nobler interests than those in which alone they are now permitted to share beyond the threshold of their homes, namely—the grand duty of morning visits, the supreme interest of croquet."

We cannot comment better on the above than with this extract from the faithful words of Mill:

Mr. John Stuart Mill lately presented a petition to the English House of Commons in favor of extending the franchise to females, and on the 17th instant, in rising to make a motion, spoke as follows:

"After the petition which he had had the honor to present, the House would naturally expect to be informed, however briefly, of the nature of the claims set forth in that document, and the circumstances attending its preparation. The petition itself, however, had gone to furnish an answer to the chief of the arguments which were usually opposed to any proposal for admitting women to the franchise.

"The petition originated entirely with ladies, and, to the best of his belief, no person of the male sex participated at all in the matter, except in its presentation. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that the large number of signatures appended to the petition had been obtained in a very short space of time, demonstrated that the matter ought to form the subject of the serious consideration of the House. The ladies themselves who had originated the petition had been surprised at the great number of signatures it had obtained. Such being the case, no justification was required for the motion he was about to make. (Hear, hear.)

"When a complaint was made that certain citizens of this nation, fulfilling all the conditions and giving all the guarantees which the constitution and the law required from those who were admitted to a share in deciding by whom they would be governed, were denied this privilege in consequence of what appeared to him a totally irrelevant circumstance, the least the House could do was to institute an examination as to the number of persons who were affected by this grievance, and what addition would be made to the constituencies if their disability were removed. He would not have attempted more than this during the present session, even if the reform discussion had not been brought to an abrupt close.

"The proposal could not be regarded as an endeavor to procure the lowering of the franchise or an alteration in the distribution of power—indeed, many honorable gentlemen of the conservative side of the House seemed to think that if women were enfranchised the result would be, if anything, in their favor. (Hear.) The member for the University of Dublin had in his humorous way pointed that out, and suggested that he should withdraw the article in question from his political programme.

"This, however, he could not do, as he was bound to consider the benefit of the community before and above the particular interest of a party, and he was firmly convinced that whatever held out an inducement to one-half the community to exercise their minds with a sense of responsibility upon the great social and political questions discussed in Parliament, could not by any possibility be advantageous to the conservative or any other cause, except as far as that cause was a good one.

"He rejoiced to think that many gentlemen on the conservative side of the House thought the proposal contained in the petition which he had before presented was as truly conservative as he was sure it was truly liberal. He had listened with pleasure to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, when in his speech on the motion for the second reading of the franchise bill he said he could see no reason why women of independent means should not exercise the elective franchise in a country where they could hold manorial courts and fulfil the duties of the sovereign.

"Without occupying more of the time of the House, he would be content with moving for a return of the number of freeholders, householders and others in England and Wales, who, fulfilling the conditions of property or rental prescribed by law as the qualifications for the electoral franchise, were excluded from the franchise by reason of their sex.

"Mr. Walpole said he would offer no objection to the motion, which was then agreed to."

A chronic toper, while returning from the tavern one day, found locomotion impossible, and stopped at the corner of a fence, where he remained standing. He had been there only a few minutes, when the minister came along. "Well John," said the latter, "where do you suppose you will go when you come to die?" "Well, if I can't go any better than I can now," replied the inebriate, "I shan't go anywhere."

LITERARY.

A correspondent of the London *Spectator*, writing in defence of the very moderate "Women's Petition" to the British Parliament, says:

"I will not attempt to go into the question of how far it is true that, at present, women in general neither do nor ought to wish for influence in politics, because it appears to me that even if we were to accept the statement without dispute or qualification, still the case of the petitioners is in no degree weakened. What these ask for is, that women in independent circumstances—for no others can hold property in their own name—shall be permitted to put their names on the registrar's list, and to vote, if they wish to do so. If the prayer of the petition were granted, the majority of women in the country would still, like the majority of men, remain unrepresented. The question is only—Can the minority make out a case for being included in the franchise?

"To say that, because only a few desire it, their wishes ought not to be taken into consideration, is an argument altogether unworthy of any one who believes in progressive civilization. It is precisely the characteristic of civilized government to take into consideration the wants of even smaller and less important classes. In savage states the strong only are taken into account, in early stages of society only rich individuals or numerous and powerful bodies. But as society advances, the purposes for which it exists can be more and more carried into effect, the poor, the humble, and the weak are included in its benefits, and every fresh subdivision of society is recognized and provided for by a just and progressive legislation.

"Now, it cannot be denied that such subdivisions have taken place, and are now taking place, among women. A large class of unmarried women has come into existence, owing to many causes which did not formerly prevail, and a large class of highly educated women too. Even, therefore, if the great majority of women still exercise only the functions of family life, and take no interest in any others, and even if our existing legislation is perfectly satisfactory to all of these, yet their wishes can be no criterion of what is desirable for a totally distinct class—that of educated women who are alone in the world, and possessed of such property qualifications as the Legislature deems sufficient to entitle men to vote."

Of Sir Morton Peto's work, entitled "The Resources and Prospects of America," the *British Quarterly* says:

"Sir Morton Peto has written a very useful and compendious book on the resources and prospects of the United States of America. It does not affect to be profound, and leaves untouched many of the deeper problems which yet remain for solution; but it may fairly be said to represent the views of an intelligent, practical politician, well acquainted with the springs of national wealth, as to the present state and future prospects of that country with regard to its material well-being. A most friendly tone pervades the book, as is most meet when writing of a country allied to us by so many ties; but still Sir Morton does not hesitate to point out the wasteful misapplication of the remarkable skill and enterprise of the American people, which is caused by the protective policy to which they cling with such fond ignorance. Probably no errors in policy can stop the progress of the United States, but it is certainly somewhat mortifying to the friends of popular government to see so well-educated a people conducting their affairs on the basis of theories which have become exploded fallacies; and it is not a little perplexing to find in the New York *Tribune*, and other honest and able journals, arguments in favor of protection which have been refuted by both reasoning and result."

* * * * * * *

"The American people are happily so rich both in opportunities and in the capacity to use them, that they can afford, without much suffering, to make many errors in their progress to economic truth. That the great truths of which Cobden and Bright, the warmest friends of the United States, have here been the champions, can remain long unlearned by so intelligent a nation, it is almost impossible to believe. In addition to its full description of the resources of the people and country, Sir Morton's book has the merit of pointing out with great force and clearness the way in which these resources should be used to produce the greatest and most beneficial results."

An interesting document lies before us, namely, a report of the "Transactions of the American Social Science Association," we take it, for the year ending July, 1866. We are sorry at not having more space to devote to it. The Association counts some of the best names of New England on its roll of members. The following (Article II.) from its Constitution gives an outline of its purposes:

"Its objects are to aid the development of Social Science, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the Amendment of Laws, the Advancement of Education, the Prevention and Repression of Crime, the Reformation of Criminals, and the progress of Public Morality, the adoption of Sanitary Regulations, and the diffusion of sound principles on questions of Economy, Trade, and Finance. It will give attention to Pauperism, and the topics related thereto; including the responsibility of the well-endowed and successful, the wise and educated, the honest and respectable, for the failures of others. It will aim to bring together the various societies and individuals now interested in these objects, for the purpose of obtaining by discussion the real elements of Truth; by which doubts are removed, conflicting opinions harmonized, and a common ground afforded for treating wisely the great social problems of the day."

Further information, or copies of the Report, may, we presume, be had by applying to Samuel Eliot, D.D., Corresponding Secretary, Boston, Mass.

"The Internal Revenue Laws, etc., compiled by Horace Dresser," is the title of a pamphlet of 220 pages, containing: The Internal Revenue Law of June 30, 1864, as amended; the Acts of March 3, 1865; March 10, 1866; and July 13, 1866, besides tables of general taxes, special taxes, stamp-taxes, exemptions, and an analytical index. The now obsolete rulings of the Commissioners under the old laws, which incumber some works of this kind, are here omitted, and each of the laws above enumerated is given entire and separately—thus presenting a readier insight into the matter from a legal point of view than is given in books where the various laws are "compiled." Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A curious press trial has just taken place at Berlin. On the occasion of the baptism of Prince Frederick Charles's son, then five weeks old, the *Kreuz Zeitung* published an article relating to the part which each personage took in the solemnity. In reply, the *Bourse Gazette* spoke more especially of "the conduct of baby," demanding if it had been equal to the occasion so ably described by the other journal. The *Gazette* was in consequence seized; the tribunal admitted the plea of the Public Minister against the liberal newspaper for "an insult committed against a member of the royal family." The defendant demanded that doctors should be summoned to attend and decide if an infant of five weeks old, although a prince, could be considered as a personage, and as having pursued any "conduct." The tribunal finally pronounced an acquittal, though blaming the defendant for disregard of propriety.

During the year 1865, the number of copyrights granted at New York were as follows:

Books	573	Charts	19
Photographs	433	Railway Guides	13
Music	371	Hymn Books	5
Newspapers	211	Catalogues	3
Engravings	132	Marriage Certificates	1
Prints	113	Albums	1
Labels	112	Orations	1
Maps	92		
Plays	36	Total	2,116

During the year preceding, the total number was 1,999.

Hitherto unknown fragments of Cicero have lately been discovered in one of the libraries on the Rhine.

Articles of corporation for a college for colored people were filed in Cole county, Mo., recently, and a board of trustees and executive committee, embracing some of the best men in the State, including Gov. Fletcher and several State officers, were appointed. The college will be called Lincoln Institute, and the funds to establish it have been mostly contributed by colored soldiers. The institute will be located at Jefferson City, and be opened on the 7th of September next.

ART ITEMS.

William Bradford, whose picture of icebergs was exhibited last Spring, sailed from Boston recently, with a party, bound for the coast of Labrador. It is his intention to study thoroughly the phenomena of Arctic latitudes, and to bring back with him a large stock of *material* in the way of sketches and photographs of the rugged northern scenery.

The State of Pennsylvania has commissioned Mr. P. J. Rothermel, of Philadelphia, to paint a picture of the battle of Gettysburg, for the new extension of the Capitol at Harrisburg. The price named is $25,000, and the space to be covered about fifty feet. Some of the minor incidents of the battle are to be embodied in an emblematic or allegorical border.

There died lately in Liverpool, England, an artist named Frank Howard, who at one time was considered of great promise in his profession. He died in great poverty—habits the cause. For years past he made a scanty living by the sale of sketches and drawings, which he used to dispose of at very low prices, for the relief of his immediate necessities. Howard was the author of an excellent practical treatise upon drawing and perspective, called the "Sketcher's Manual."

"Dr. Chapin's Church," on Broadway, New York, in which the famous Dusseldorf collection was exhibited, is being demolished, to make room for the cramped business of the metropolitan thoroughfare. A city paper says: "On the removal of the Dusseldorf pictures, some years ago, the gallery became a sort of refuge for destitute works of art—'old masters' being particularly addicted to reposing on its glaring walls. More, many more, 'old masters' have come to the hammer in this place than ever were painted. Doubtless there are many private collections in and around the city which owe their source to the sales effected in the "Old Dusseldorf Gallery."

The following is a recapitulation of the amount of art sales in the city during the last three years:

11 sales by Miner & Somerville, realizing from one to three thousand dollars each	$26,500
12 sales by Leeds & Miner, realizing from one to three thousand dollars each	20,000
Sales of 1863-4	605,932
" 1864-5	251,500
" 1865-6	522,200
	$1,426,132

SUMMARY.

THE appointment of Jos. S. Wilson, as Commissioner of Public Lands, having been rejected by the Senate, Judge Edmonds, whom it was intended thereby to displace, voluntarily resigned. Wilson was then reappointed.—Attorney-Gen. Stanbury was appointed to discharge the duties of Secretary of State during the recent absence of Mr. Seward and his assistants.—Gen. T. T. Eckert, on the 1st inst., tendered his resignation as Assistant Secretary of War, to take effect at once.—The trials by court-martial of Freedmen's Bureau officers, in North Carolina, on charges preferred by Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, were concluded on the 10th inst. The decisions will not become known until they have been submitted to the President.—The estimate of Freedmen's Bureau rations for September, in Arkansas, is: whites, 35,000; freedmen, 5,000.—Two regiments of colored cavalry are to be retained in the service, one commanded by Gen. Hatch and regular officers—the other by volunteers.—A money-saving institution for colored people has been incorporated by the United States government, with power to establish branches in the several States, entitled "The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company." The act incorporates Peter Cooper, Esq., the Hon. Gerrit Smith, and others, as the first trustees. Branches have been established in most of the Southern States, and deposits amounting to more than half a million of dollars have already been made.—A national convention of colored soldiers is to be held in Nashville on the 1st of January next.—R. King Cutler, of New Orleans, and other conventionists, have made affidavits before United States Commissioner Husted, charging Mayor Monroe and Sheriff Hayes with being principals or accessories to the homicides of the 30th ult.—Of the 360,000 blacks in the State of North Carolina, only 3,294 are receiving rations. One hundred and nineteen schools are now in operation, with 135 teachers, the daily attendance averaging 9,000.—The Secretary of War reports the number of prisoners held and died on both sides during the war as follows: Number of Union prisoners in the South, 126,940; rebel prisoners in the North, 200,000; Union prisoners died, 22,576; rebel prisoners died, 26,436.—By a decision of Gen. Grant, the Freedmen's Bureau is left without military support in Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri—they not being "insurrectionary States."—Returns of the vote on the adoption of the new Constitution of North Carolina have been received from 83 counties. The vote for the ratification is 5,188; for rejection, 6,258. Majority for rejection, 1,070. Sixty-two counties are yet to be heard from. The result is doubtful.

Andrew Jackson had his Taney—his imitator has his Stanbury; for "The Attorney-General has decided that the President has full legal right to appoint again, in the recess of Congress, any man who has been rejected by the Senate."

Judge Ruffin, of North Carolina, has expressed the following opinion on the Presidential policy and its North Carolina offspring, the new Constitution of that State:

"I consider that this is no Constitution, because your Convention was not a legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a Constitution for us, or to alter that which we *had* and *have*. I object to the organization of your Convention because it was called without the consent of the people, by the President of the United States, or under his orders—*an act of clear and despotic usurpation.*"

A State Convention of Freedmen met on the 6th inst. near Nashville, Tennessee, for general consultation on the interests of their "emancipated" but yet oppressed race. The Convention adjourned on the 10th, to meet again at Knoxville, in September, for the purpose of forming an Equal-Rights League.

The county reports show that the freedmen throughout the State are generally working lands on shares, being promised from half to two-thirds of the crops. Comparatively few are working for wages. In all counties great abuses are practiced on freedmen, to a greater or less extent, with hardly any chance for redress before the law. This is especially the case regarding murders, assault and harsh oppression, involving severe punishment, by white perpetrators. The blacks are promptly and severely punished for offenses to the extent of the law, and often unjustly convicted. There is great ignorance among the freedmen as to the steps to be taken to bring their cases before grand juries, and court proceedings generally, often resulting in the loss of property or of redress for crimes. Many counties are without schools or churches. The schools are flourishing wherever they are planted. Teachers are badly wanted. There is room and work for hundreds, but a small chance for many self-sustaining schools. Considerable real estate is owned by the freedmen throughout the State, but confined mainly to towns. Few freedmen in the rural districts own real estate.

At a recent social gathering in Boston, at which the two Massachusetts Senators, Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, Gen. Butler and others were present, the General's opinion of the New Orleans riots was asked. He expressed the conviction that it was a preconcerted plan to drive the Union men from the State. He spoke of Mayor Monroe as a renegade son of Massachusetts, who, after being imprisoned by him as a traitor, was about to be released upon taking the oath of allegiance, and had actually the pen in his hand to affix his signature, when word was brought in that McClellan had been defeated by the rebels with the loss of 40,000 men. Believing this *canard*, Monroe refused to sign, threw down his pen, and was taken back to prison, from which he was afterward released by the action of the authorities at Washington. Gen. Butler spoke of the great wealth of the freedmen of New Orleans, estimated at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and of the consequent large interest they had in the future prosperity of the State. He expressed his apprehensions that if the cruel treatment of freedmen, not only at New Orleans, but also at Charleston and other places, was continued, a war of reprisals would be the result. The downtrodden would sooner or later turn upon and smite those who continued to oppress them.

AN auctioneer was selling a library at auction. He was not very well read in books, but he scanned the titles, trusted to luck, and went ahead. "Here you have," he said, "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress: how much 'm I offered for it? How much do I hear for the Pilgrim's Progress by John Bunyan? Tells where they come from, an' where they landed, an' what they done after they landed. Here's a picture of one of em' goin' round Plymouth, peddling, with a pack on his back!'

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SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

LOYAL TESTIMONY ON NEW ORLEANS.

From the New Orleans Tribune.

ATTEMPTS ON THE UNION MASS MEETING PRECEDING THE CONVENTION.

JULY 29. The rebels seemed bent upon breaking the meeting of Friday night, and to kick up a row. During the evening a party of ruffians started from Perdido st., with the express purpose of clearing out the meeting at the Mechanics' Institute. In order that they might know each other, they had put a white handkerchief around their neck. They were undoubtedly afraid of attacking so large an assemblage. But, after the procession had broken up, parties who were going home were assailed in various parts of the city.

PAGES FOR A NARRATIVE OF THE MASSACRE.

July 31. The 30th of July, 1866, will be long remembered in Louisiana and in the whole United States. The bloody events of that day will do much to enlighten the Northern people on the true feelings of "reconstructed" rebels. We can only issue a small sheet to-day. But we have room, at least, to raise our voice in denunciation of the cold-blooded massacres of the day.

The Memphis riots are thrown in the shade by the crimes which have been perpetrated in the Crescent City. Had the local authorities wished to arrest the members of the Convention and the whole attendance they could do so without firing a shot. *Nobody would have resisted an attempt made under color of law, and very few, if any, were armed. Hundreds of colored men have been searched on the streets, and found without arms.*

On Sunday evening the police received their revolvers. They were, it is said, *new pistols, in perfect order.* And when they came charging along Baronne st. they had revolvers in both hands.

Orders were given to the night watchmen to go to rest on Sunday at 12 o'clock, and to be on hand on Monday at 6 o'clock a.m. They were to form small squads and remain in readiness at distant parts of the city.

At noon, the various bells of the city struck one stroke, which was a preconcerted signal to mass and to attack. A part at least of this plan is made to appear very clearly by the following extract from the French part of the *Bee* of August 2, "All the squads had been posted in the vicinity of the objective point, where they marched on as fast as needed." The term "objective point" is pretty clear. It refers to an offensive action. An appeal was also made by the Mayor, through a public proclamation to the citizens, for what was called "special constables." Several hundred Confederates responded to that call, and were only disbanded in the evening when Gen. Kautz had taken charge of the government of the city. Most of these men joined in the fray.

The preparations of the Mayor were completed by ordering the day watchmen to keep in readiness, not at their respective stations, but at the First and the Second Stations only. The noon bell was the signal for the night watchmen to concentrate. The 12 bells that they were to strike at any time during the fray was the signal for the charge of the reserve police. This charge was desperate and tremendous. They knocked down or shot on their way the black men they met on the street.

Mr. Dostie was shot first in the hall. He fell. Another policeman came up and shot at him four or five times after he was down. He was then dragged, alternately by the hair and feet, and thrown on a pile of dead bodies. His body, in appearance lifeless, was afterward carried to the police station-house, and thrown away as a corpse. Some ladies who came there to bring assistance to the sufferers found, however, that he was still alive. They had him removed from among the dead and cared for.

On Baronne st., a number of horrible murders were committed. Several black men were shot when taken into custody by the police officers. A black man who ran through the street was killed by a bullet from behind; and so were a number of others. A colored man who escaped through a window, was riddled with bullets, and then horribly beaten. One who had taken refuge under a pile of lumber was shot at through the boards till he was killed. A black man, who had probably escaped from the main building through the adjoining yards, was shot dead by a policeman; after a while a white woman came and threw a stone on the head of the dead man.

All this time the white boys were shouting and crying "Hurrah!" Boys, however, were also murdered in cold blood. But they were black boys. Two of them were dragged out of a street car by two police officers and shot. Two colored men, who were in the same car, were also murdered by these policemen. Eye-witnesses to these facts will present themselves before the Commission of Investigation, if not murdered before.

We have still numerous facts to record. The particulars will be made public in time. The atrocities committed on that occasion will never be known in full.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RIOT?

Aug. 1. The Mayor himself does not dare to place the responsibility upon the Union party—so apparent is the crime to be fixed upon the rebels. He speaks in his proclamation of riots "precipitated" by the meeting of the Convention. If "precipitated" they were to happen sooner or later, which means that the massacre of the Union men was a premeditated act, for which the occasion only was wanting. The assembling of the Convention furnished the opportunity.

The whole narrative of the *Times* is highly suggestive, and cannot conceal the true character of the riots—assassination of black and white Union men.

Even the *Times*, the New Orleans Johnson organ, acknowledges that—

"To see the negroes *mutilated and literally beaten to death as they sought to escape*, was one of the most horrid pictures it has ever been our ill-fortune to witness."

THE STATE GOVERNMENT VICTORIOUS.

Aug. 1. It is unnecessary to disguise the fact that the bloody events on Monday are a victory for the State government. All efforts to reconstruct the State on a liberal basis will henceforth be impossible or useless. For three hours the Union men of New Orleans were left to the tender mercies of rebel pistols and rebel daggers. Most of our courageous Unionists have been shot or stabbed. What has become now of free speech in Louisiana? No Union meeting is safe outside of the military headquarters.

PROMINENT FEATURES OF THE MASSACRE.

From the New Orleans Advocate.*

In the fearful butchery that ensued, several things were painfully apparent:

1. The police and their leaders were all, so far as we know, ex-Confederates.

2. They were evidently animated by the same dark spirit that brooded at Fort Pillow, Andersonville and in the fatal tragedy of the 14th of April, 1865.

3. Their frenzied rage always directed itself with unerring precision against Union men. Not there only, but all through the city, the cry was against the Yankee and the "nigger;" and but for the timely interference of the military a more general massacre was imminent.

4. There was intense satisfaction expressed that Northern ministers had been put out of the way. Some boasted that six had been disposed of.

5. The most fiendish fury was manifested against the negroes. Men boasted of the number they had slaughtered, and seemed to feel a strange pleasure in their satanic butcheries.

6. While indulging in this hellish wine of intoxication, in worse than Belshazzar revelry, "they praised" Andy Johnson as the man after their own heart. His telegram, whatever may have been his purpose, had given them boldness, and to-day men who once wore the uniform of their country are lying cold and low, murdered by those who failed to vanquish them on the battle-field.

About forty killed and near two hundred wounded, embracing some of the choicest spirits of this city, have been sacrificed to the Moloch of rebel hate.

Thus have matured the bitter fruits of placing rebels in power over Union men. At Memphis the danger has been removed by the substitution of the metropolitan over the city police by the Governor of the State. In this city it is temporarily averted by the declaration of martial law, which has so suddenly restored quiet to the city. But something permanent is needed. The rebels are thoroughly infuriated, and the Union people, especially the blacks, want some security against the fury of their murderous enemies. Shall they have it?

* Organ of the Methodists in Louisiana.

REBEL UTTERANCES.

VIOLENCE ANTICIPATED.

JUDGE ABELL, who counselled resistance to the Civil Rights bill, having been arrested by the United States Commissioner, the New Orleans *Times*, a disloyal organ, holds the following opinion:

"Such pretences of jurisdiction are a mockery and absurdity too extravagant to provoke anything but laughter and contempt. The whole purpose is to inflame and *provoke our peaceful citizens to some act of violence*, which may give an excuse for further revolutionary proceedings on the part of this pestilent and audacious clique, who, encouraged by Radical conspirators in Washington, are seeking to embroil and disturb the peace of this community."

This was printed some days before the massacre

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WORK.

From the N. O. Picayune, July 28.

The Lieutenant-Governor, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of State, the Auditor and State Treasurer, who were all elected at the same time with Gov. Wells, have united in protesting against the act of the Governor in his attempt to overthrow the government of the State, by a lawless and revolutionary measure. Their remonstrance has gone to Washington, and Mr. J. Ad. Rozier, who is now there in behalf of the people of the State, will see that the matter is properly represented to the Executive.

Loose and reckless as are many of the ideas of the day, frequently and flagrantly as the Constitution, the laws, and all the rights and principles of republicanism are trampled upon by the mad partisans and factionists who keep the country and the people in such constant agitation and turmoil, merely to promote their own selfish ends, the duty was never more imperative than it now is, on all honest officials to stand by the Constitution and laws end at every hazard to confront with firm and unshaken resistance all the schemes of revolutionary conspirators. No effort should be left undone to enforce the laws of the State against all offenders.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGAN FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART.

From the National Intelligencer, July 30.

A convention, elected for the most part in New Orleans in 1864, which made the Constitution which the people of Louisiana have acquiesced in for the sake of peace, has re-assembled after the lapse of two years from the date of the close of their functions, and set themselves up, in scorn, disgust and hate of all the people, as the supreme power in the State, and as competent to pass upon the proposed constitutional amendment, and Heaven knows what else. Of course this will be resisted by the people, though it was instigated by the Radical cabal here for the undoubted purpose of stirring up the wrath of the masses, in a form that they may use to fire the heart of the North in the ensuing campaign. Let us ask what the people of any Northern city would do to such a usurping convention, in the interests of negroes, who constitute its body-guard and almost sole supporters?

THE MASSACRE INEVITABLE—GOV. WELLS AND GEN. BAIRD ITS AUTHORS.

Wm. H. C. King, editor of the New Orleans *Times*, and one of the prominent Johnson men of New Orleans now in Washington, writes this about the loyal mass-meeting of the 28th ult.:

"The wild boastings of the Conventionites naturally produced great feeling in the community, which was increased to the highest pitch when they assembled a mass meeting of negroes, and by inflammatory speeches, following the example of others made in Washington, greatly fired the negro element. A torch-light procession of excited negroes followed, armed with improvised instruments of destruction, and in the frenzy of the hour a trifling occurrence fanned a spark of fire into a consuming flame."

He telegraphs to his paper as follows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1866.

Gov. Wells is denounced by everybody—Radicals and Conservatives. It is quite likely his functions will be suspended until impeachment takes place. He can only save himself by resigning. This is positive. Gov. Wells and Gen. Baird are regarded as the authors, aiders, and abettors of the rioters.

The President fully comprehends the situation, and highly colored dispatches, no matter from what source, are understood and regarded at their proper value.

The officers and people of New Orleans must, in every respect, deport themselves in such a way that the stain of recent occurrences may, as much as possible, be wiped out. The President demands this.

A MILD VIEW.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 31.

In spite of the exciting harangues of the Radical agitatators, and of the feelings always incident to a sudden and violent social and political change like that produced by our war, the freedmen of the South generally, and especially of this State and city, have had full protection in all their rights from the State laws and tribunals; and we must do them this justice to add that their conduct has been generally proper, peaceful and discreet. If there have been any exceptions to the general remark, they have been about equal on both sides, and have not been more frequent than other incidents of crime and lawlessness which too often occur in our society. If some bad or thoughtless white men have not realized the change in the condition of affairs, and have treated the freedmen with wrong, injustice, or insult, so the freedmen, exaggerating the consequences of the change in their condition have committed excesses and violence of the most criminal character. Such incidents afford no reasons for a change in our whole political, legal and judicial system, nor do they supply any arguments for the extension of political suffrage to a class so utterly incompetent to exercise the right for their own benefit or that of society.

COMFORT FROM THE PRESIDENT.

From the N. O. Crescent, July 30.

The people of New Orleans have no idea of gratifying their enemies by doing anything that may be construed to their disadvantage. The admirable and timely proclamation of Mayor Monroe, which will be found in this morning's *Crescent*, expresses the feelings and desires of this community. It is to be hoped that no inconsiderate and reckless indiscretion or violence will be permitted to mar the effect of the Mayor's excellent suggestions. The people of the State are capable of vindicating any attack on their sovereignty by legal and peaceful means. *The President stands behind them, and the knowledge of that fact ought to inspire them with abundant confidence.*

EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE.

From Judge Abell's third charge on the subject of the Convention—delivered after the massacre:

On the 30th day of July the freedmen assembled in large numbers with demonstrations tending to a riot. The members of the late Convention, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, proceeded to the Mechanics' Hall, and attempted to organize. Up to this time it appears but little or no trouble had accrued; and I think it most likely but for a misunderstanding between the military and civil authorities, the riot would have been at this point suppressed. At the request of Gen. Hayes, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, I appeared at an early hour in the morning for the purpose of swearing in a large number of influential and respectable citizens as special deputies for the day. But he having what he deemed trustworthy information that he would not be permitted to execute the process of this court, declined having them sworn. Such a body of men could not have failed to have great weight in the suppression of a riot, as well as aiding in the execution of the process of the court. It must be borne in mind that the riot in New Orleans, on Monday last, was an attempt to subvert the government of the State, which is always attended by disorder, and usually with bloodshed, which cannot be prevented by the wisest foresight or the most efficient laws.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you have power to call before you witnesses to the facts and circumstances of the riot, and to apply to them the law governing the case.

Gentlemen, if you are satisfied that a riot has taken place in the city of New Orleans, then I charge you that it is the duty of all peace officers of the State to assist in suppressing the riot, using no more force and violence than is necessary; and it is the duty of every citizen to aid the officers of law, using the like caution, and *if it becomes necessary to slay one or more of the rioters in order to put it down, it is not murder, but excusable homicide.*

A HUMOROUS VIEW OF MURDER.—"ONLY A BARBER!"

Lest the South be unjustly accorded the palm of heartlessness, we print entire the letter of a Northern patriot, who gives a glance at the comic side of assassination:

Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

FULTONVILLE, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 4.

WHO WAS "DOCTOR" DOSTIE?—Since the people are about to have another "martyr," in the person of the late "Doctor" Dostie, let me give you some of his antecedents. He was for some years a resident of Amsterdam, where he pursued the calling of a village barber. I, a boy at the time, remember him well. He was a man of light build, with a sharp, pale face; long black hair floating over the collar of a seedy black coat; enormous Byron shirt-collar, unbuttoned at the throat, and a hat having the style of brim affected by "sports." Altogether, his appearance made him a terror to small boys, and a laughing-stock and butt to those of larger growth. In connection with his barber-shop, of which he was sole proprietor and the only journeyman, he started a cheap bathing establishment, consisting of a force-pump and two tubs, wherein the great and small unwashed might bathe for the small sum of six and one-quarter cents the bath. The enterprise, however, did not pay, and Dostie's capital in pump and tubs was all afloat. With no means to pay board and washing-bills, poverty stared Dostie in the face, unless something should opportunely turn up. The dental art suggested a remedy for Dostie's woes, and, after a thorough course of instruction under the village dentist, covering by count exactly two weeks and three days, Dostie was graduated a "doctor" of dentistry. The "doctor" then migrated to Chicago, where I lost sight of him, till the hero of many a fight between a stiff beard and a dull razor turned up as a newly-manufactured Radical martyr in New Orleans.

In the old tub and lather-box days, it would have been impossible to have found a man of "less account" in Amsterdam than "Doctor" Dostie, who was generally regarded as a lunatic or fool. But now the Radicals in and about Amsterdam rank the deceased "Doctor" with John Brown and the late President Lincoln, and mourn him as a "martyr." It is a matter of serious consideration whether or not, if the funds can be raised, his body shall be borne through the country wrapped in the American flag, and finally laid down in sorrow amid the scenes of his early tonsorial triumphs. There is to be no Homeric dispute between the rival cities, Amsterdam and New Orleans. Amsterdam claims her soapy son; and no doubt Congress can be induced to make an appropriation for the transportation of the "martyr's" remains.

THE following paragraph, taken from a letter written at New Orleans on the 5th inst., was written by one who served in the rebel army throughout the war:

"The greatest piece of news is the so-called riot, of which I know exceedingly little. The substance of my knowledge of it is that it was a premeditated affair, on the part of Monroe and his associates, to murder colored people, which they succeeded in doing to the number of 100 killed and 200 wounded."

Miscellaneous Department.

MRS. NORTON'S DEDICATION OF THE DREAM.

TO THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

ONCE more, my harp! once more, although I thought
Never to wake thy silent strings again;
A soothing dream thy gentle chords have wrought,
And my sad heart, which long hath dwelt in pain,
Soars, like a wild bird from a cypress bough,
Into the poet's heaven, and leaves dull grief below.

And unto thee—the beautiful, the pure—
Whose lot is cast amid that busy world
Where only sluggish Dulness dwells secure,
And fancy's generous wing is faintly furled;
To thee—whose friendship kept its equal truth
Through the most dreary hour of my embittered youth—

I dedicate the lay. Ah! never bard—
In days when poverty was twin with song,
Nor wandering harper, lonely and ill-starred,
Cheer'd by some castle's chief, and harbored long;
Not Scott's Last Minstrel, in his trembling lays—
Woke with a warmer heart the earnest mead of praise!

For easy are the alms the rich man spares
To sons of Genius by misfortune bent;
But thou gav'st *me*, what woman seldom dares,
Belief—in spite of many a cold dissent—
When, slandered and maligned, I stood apart
From those whose bounded power hath wrung, not crushed my heart.

Then, then, when cowards fled away my name,
And scoffed to see me feebly stem the tide;
When some were kind on whom I had no claim,
And some forsook on whom my love relied,
And some, who *might* have battled for my sake,
Stood off in doubt, to see what turn "the world" would take,

Thou gavest me that the poor do give the poor—
Kind words, and holy wishes, and true tears;
The loved, the near of kin, could do no more,
Who changed not with the gloom of varying years,
And blunted slander's dart with their indignant scorn.

For they who credit crime are they who feel
Their *own* hearts weak to unresisted sin;
Mem'ry, not judgment, prompts the thoughts which steal
O'er minds like these, an easy faith to win;
And tales of broken truth are still believed
Most readily by those who have *themselves* deceived.

But, like a white swan down a troubled stream,
Whose ruffling pinion hath the power to fling
Aside the turbid drops which darkly gleam,
And mar the freshness of her snowy wing,
So thou, with queenly grace and gentle pride,
Along the world's dark waves in purity dost glide;

Thy pale and pearly cheek was never made
To crimson with a faint, false-hearted shame;
Thou didst not shrink, of bitter tongues afraid,
Who hunt in packs the object of their blame;
To thee the sad denial still held true,
For from thine own good thoughts thy heart its mercy drew.

And, though my faint and tributary rhymes
Add nothing to the glory of thy day,
Yet every poet *hopes* that after-times
Shall set some value on his votive lay;
And I would fain one gentle deed record
Among the many such with which thy life is stored.

So, when these lines, made in a mournful hour,
Are idly opened to the stranger's eye,
A dream of thee, aroused by Fancy's power,
Shall be the first to wander floating by;
And they who never saw thy lovely face,
Shall pause, to con pure on a vision of its grace!

ABSTINENCE OF ROMAN WOMEN.—The ancient Romans, in some respects, were in advance of the present age in their practical physiological knowledge. This was specially the case in the habits of the women. They seemed to be fully aware of the fact that a hardy race must be born of healthful mothers, and consequently any usage or practice likely to affect injuriously the health of women, was viewed by the State with suspicion. The muscles were systematically educated. Frequent bathing was required by law. Large bath houses were established, which were places of common resort. For several centuries of the best ages of Rome, it was a criminal offence for a Roman mother to drink intoxicating liquors. At the time of the labors of our Saviour on earth, and for a long period after, it was considered infamous for a Roman woman to taste of wine. For a guest to offer a glass of wine to one of the women of the household was looked upon as a deep insult, as it implied a want of chastity on her part. History records several instances where women were put to death by their husbands because they smelt of "temetum." The consequence of this physical training and abstinence from all intoxicating liquor was that the Romans were noted for their endurance and strength. Had we the same habits, with our superior Christian civilization, we should astonish the world by our physical health and strength.

A REMINISCENCE OF NEW ORLEANS.—We were in New Orleans a short time during the rebellion, but after the city had been captured by our forces. It was in the days when scowling "Secesh" were holding their secret conclaves, when dark-lantern organizations of "registered" and unregistered enemies of our Union were only kept down by a wholesome dread of ropes and shackles. But the infernal spirit of treason skulked everywhere. Hotels, saloons, stores were full of concealed rebels, who would have fiddled and danced over a general massacre of Union men. At that time, few "American flags" waved in New Orleans, and those only over military quarters; and it became necessary to issue an order for the display of our "Stars and Stripes" over public places of resort, licensed by the Provost-Marshal. Very reluctantly the order was complied with, and a few "old flags" waved from some hotels and the theatres. But so vindictive and morose was the "Secesh" feeling that the managers of the theatres felt bound to cater for it. They refused to permit the orchestra to play one of our national airs. We recollect a thrilling scene one night, when a call arose from a few Union men and United States officers in the theatre for the band to play "Hail Columbia" and the "Star-Spangled Banner." The cowardly manager declined. It was then that a single man rose in the boxes and cried out that the American national airs should be played. He called upon loyal men to second him. The "Secesh" raised a howl. The house became a scene of fierce excitement. But the brave loyalist stood his ground, demanded the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Red, White and Blue" to be given, and the manager was forced to yield. The gallant loyalist was Dr. A. P. Dostie, who lies dead in New Orleans—murdered by Andrew Johnson's reconstruction policy.—*N. Y. Sunday Dispatch.*

HARMONIES OF NATURE.*

THE purpose of this excellent book is identical with that of the celebrated Bridgewater Treatises—to point out "the power, wisdom, and goodness of God as manifested in the creation"—but its execution is widely different. Instead of stately and formal essays, written for the eyes of the learned, we have here a pleasant and popular volume, bristling with curious facts and ingenious explanations of the uses of familiar natural phenomena; written in a glowing style—at times the critical reader might think rather too rhetorical; quite within the comprehension of any educated person; never offensively didactic in manner, but never losing sight of its moral; and, so far as our examination has gone, quite in harmony with the latest results of scientific investigation. Dr. Hartwig seems equally at home in every corner of creation. His extended view surveys the whole universe, from the fixed stars to the bottom of the sea, and inquiries into the how and the why of every wonder of existence, from a blade of grass to the human brain. "Of all the numberless forms of animals and plants that deck the surface of the globe, there is not one," he says, "that is not perfectly fitted for its peculiar sphere. The configuration of our earth, and the physical laws that govern the waters and the atmosphere, are in complete unison with the wants of organic life; and suns and planets wander harmoniously through illimitable space." It is to the illustration of this truth that his book is devoted.

The following extract from the chapter on the Mammalia will give a fair idea of Dr. Hartwig's style and method:

"The long whiskers of the felidæ are delicate organs of the sense of feeling; but those of the shrews even surpass them in sensitiveness of touch, and seem to make amends to these active little creatures for the smallness of their eyes, which are almost hidden in the surrounding hairs, and formed but for twilight vision. Thus armed, they feel at a distance of eight or nine inches the slightest motion of the air, and the mere bending of a finger held out to them unseen suffices to alarm them. The utmost delicacy of touch, so as almost to reach the limits of credibility, is however possessed by the bats, who need no collision with any object to be advertised of its vicinity, but in the midst of darkness avoid any object that presents itself, with the same unerring certainty as in the light.

"Spallanzani, having observed this wonderful power, instituted a series of experiments, the results of which proved that bats, when deprived of sight by the extirpation of the eyes, and as far as possible of hearing and smell by the obliteration of the external passages of these senses, were still capable of directing their flight with the same security and accuracy as before, steering their course through passages only just large enough to admit them without coming into contact with the sides, and even avoiding numerous small threads which were stretched across the room in various directions—the wings never, even by accident, touching any of them. These marvellous results led him to believe that these animals are endowed with a sixth sense, the immediate operation as well as the locality of which is, of course, unknown to and inappreciable by us; but the sagacity of Cuvier removed the mystery without weakening the interest of these curious facts, by referring to the flying membrane as the seat of this extraordinary faculty. According to his view of the subject, the whole surface of the wings on both sides may be considered as an enormously-expanded organ of touch, of the most exquisite sensibility; and it is therefore, by the varied modification of the impulsion of the atmosphere upon this surface that the knowledge of the propinquity of foreign bodies is communicated.

"But touch is not the only sense which is highly developed in the bats, for the vast extent of the shell of the ear in the insectivorous species is undoubtedly of great assistance in the collection of sounds, and their smell is also wonderfully acute. In many of them, particularly in the rhinolophidæ—whose habits, are more completely lucifugous and retired than any others, and who are found in the darkest penetralia of caverns and other places where there is not even the imperfect light which the other genera of bats enjoy, the nose is furnished with foliaceous appendages, formed of the integument doubled, folded, and cut into the most curious and grotesque forms—an organization evidently intended to give increased power and delicacy to the organ of smell, and thus to supersede the sense of vision in the situations where the latter would be unavailable. Thus admirably equipped for nocturnal flight, the bats launch forth in quest of their insect prey, which though screened by the veil of darkness, vainly endeavors to escape detection."

Speaking of the relations between man and the brutes, he mentions the following curious particulars:

"As the mammalia are his nearest relations, in a physical point of view, they are also endowed with an intelligence superior to that of other animals, and not seldom prompting them to actions which seem rather to belong to the sphere of reason than to that of brutal instinct. The chimpanzee, for instance, will lock and unlock a door or drawer, will thread any needle, and cannot be taken in by the same thing twice.

"A dog in a monastery, perceiving that the monks received their meals by rapping at a butlery-door, contrived to do so likewise, and, when the allowance was pushed through, and the door shut, ran off with it. This was repeated till the theft was detected.

"Another dog, belonging to Mr. Taylor, a clergyman who lived at Colton, near Wolseley Bridge, was accused of killing many sheep. Complaints were made to his master, who asserted that the thing was impossible, because he was muzzled every night. The neighbors persisting in the charge, the dog one night was watched, and he was seen to draw his neck out of the muzzle, then to go into a field and eat as much of a sheep as satisfied his appetite. He next went into the river to wash his mouth, and returned afterward to his kennel, put his head into the muzzle again, and lay very quietly down to sleep.

"Mr. Morand, a surgeon in Paris, had taken into his house the dog of a friend which had broken its leg, and good-naturedly cured it. Some time after, this dog scratched at the door of Mr. Morand's study, and, on being admitted, introduced another dog, to whom the same accident had happened, and who could hardly crawl along after his guide. The first dog plainly showed by his caresses what he wanted, and the surgeon, admiring his sagacity, took charge of his protege and cured him likewise.

"As the elephant surpasses all that breathes on dry land in bulk and muscular power, his mental faculties also assign to him one of the first places in the animal creation. When tamed he becomes the most gentle and obedient of all domestic quadrupeds, and, in most cases, is exceedingly fond of his keeper, and soon learns to distinguish the various tones of the human voice, as expressive of anger, approbation, or command. His strength is rendered doubly serviceable to man by the intelligence he evinces in its use. He will load a boat with amazing dexterity, carefully keeping all the articles dry, and disposing them where they ought to be placed. In propelling wheel-carriages heavily laden up a declivity, he pushes them forward with his forehead and supports them with his knees.

"In Ceylon, where the elephants are frequently employed in dragging and piling felled timber, they manifest an intelligence and dexterity which is surprising to a stranger, because the sameness of the operation enables them to go on for hours disposing of log after log, almost without a hint or direction from their overseers. Sir E. Tennent mentions two elephants thus employed in the yards attached to the Commissariat Stores at Colombo, who accomplished their work with equal precision and with greater rapidity than if it had been accomplished by dock-laborers. When the pile attained a certain height, and they were no longer able, by their conjoint efforts, to raise one of the heavy logs of ebony to the summit, they had been taught to lean two pieces against the heap, up the inclined plane of which they gently rolled the remaining logs and placed them trimly on the top."

The book is a model of typographical neatness and beauty, and the wood-cuts are both excellent and abundant.

* THE HARMONIES OF NATURE; OR THE UNITY OF CREATION. By Dr. G. HARTWIG, Author of "The Sea and its Living Wonders," and "The Tropical World." With numerous wood-cuts. 8vo., pp. 406. D. Appleton & Co.

THE SUMMER VACATION.—When Theodore Parker was on his way to the ship which bore him off on the voyage from which he never returned, but landed upon the celestial shore, he said to a friend, in the bitterness of his regret, "If I had bought a saddle-horse twelve years ago, or had taken real repose in the Summer time, I should not have come to this now." Many later instances in other walks of life, of the same final crash of strength and earthly hope, have reminded us of the folly of incessant work. It is only too true, as the old proverb declares, "There is rest enough in the grave," and they will soon be sharing it who decline play and scorn recreation.

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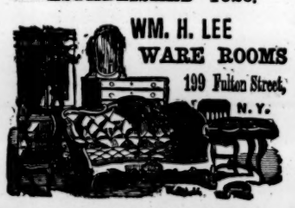

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